NEWPORT MERCURY.

Publiſhed for ANN BARBER, oppoſite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1806. [*No.* 2326.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

This Day Received,

And for Sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, No. 1, Long-Wharf, a variety of new and intereſting publications, among which are the following, viz.

THE 3d American edition of that very intereſting and entertaining work, entitled, "THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE COURT AND CABINET OF ST. CLOUD."—*Price one dollar.*

Travels in Louiſiana and the Floridas, in the year 1802, tranſlaced from the French, with notes, &c. by John Davis, 1 vol. 12mo.—This new and intereſting work, is juſt from the preſs at New-York.

Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt, 1 vol: 12mo.—This intereſting memoir, is juſt from the preſs at Philadelphia.

Letters on a courſe of Engliſh Poetry, by the celebrated Dr. Aikin, 1 vol. 12mo.—A new and intereſting work.

Converſations on Chymiſtry, 1 vol. 12mo.—A new work which Dr. Aikin, in his Annual Review, aſſerts to be the very beſt on that ſubject in the Engliſh language.

The Hiſtory of Napolean Bonaparte, Emperor of the French, and King of Italy, with two engravings, one repreſenting the grand battle of Auſterlitz, the other a view of the Baſtile.—1 vol. 8vo.

PLOWDEN's HISTORY OF IRELAND, to the preſent time, including the late Rebellions, in five volumes octavo.—A new work juſt publiſhed.

The recent diſtreſſes of this unfortunate country have rendered it an object of peculiar intereſt. This work commences with the Hiſtory of Ireland from the earlieſt date, and is brought down to the preſent time. It contains a correct account of the origin, progreſs and termination of the late inſurrections.

A complete and well written hiſtory of Ireland has long been a *desideratum*. From the preſent work much has been expected, and it is preſumed that the favourable expectations of the public will not be diſappointed.

The literary man will wiſh to peruſe the hiſtory of a country which ſeems to be eminently the favorite of nature. Every Iriſhman will be anxious to poſſeſs the annals of his native land, a land not more endeared to him by its natural excellencies than by its misfortunes.

MADOC, a beautiful poetic ſtory, by Robert Southey, in 2 vols. 8vo. an elegant edition, juſt publiſhed at Boſton.—The hiſtorical facts on which this poem is founded are connected with the ſettlement of America. In conſequence of numerous civil wars in Wales, Madoc, one of the princes of the royal houſe, abandoned his barbarous country, and ſailed away to the Weſt in ſearch of ſome better reſting place. The land he diſcovered, pleaſed him; he left there part of his people, and went back to Wales for a freſh ſupply of adventurers, with whom he again ſet ſail and was heard of no more. There is ſtrong evidence that he reached America, and that his poſterity exiſts there to this day, on the ſouthern branches of the Miſſouri.—About the ſame time, an American tribe forſook their native country, Aztlan; became a mighty people, and founded the Mexican empire. Their emigration is connected with the adventures of Madoc, and their ſuperſtition is repreſented the ſame which their deſcendants practiſed when diſcovered by the Spaniards. The manners of the poem in both its parts are hiſtorically true. All the events are beautifully related, and Mr. Southey's powers of deſcription are particularly conſpicuous. The Britiſh Month-Monthly Review, ſpeaking of this valuable work, concludes thus, "Since the appearance of Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, no poem has quitted the Engliſh preſs equal in merit to Southey's Madoc. It is a great and a durable acceſſion to our literature, a fit object of national pride, and of European gratulation"

Montefiore's COMMERCIAL DICTIONARY, a new and much improved edition, 3 vols. 8vo.—This is a work of the higheſt reputation, and ought to be in the poſſeſſion of every Merchant that wiſhes to arrive at eminence in his profeſſion.

The hiſtory, civil and commercial, of the Britiſh colonies in the Weſt-Indies, by Bryan Edwards, illuſtrated with a great number of elegant engravings, 3 vols. 8vo.—A work of very high reputation.

Holcroft's travels from Hamburgh, through Holland, and the Netherlands, to Paris, in 1802, 1 vol. 8vo.

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Strahlin's Peter the Great, 1 vol. 8vo.

The complete works of Sir Joſhua Reynolds, to which is prefixed an account of his life and writings, by Edward Malone, Eſq 3 vols. 8vo.

Cameon's Luſiad, by Mickle, 2 vols. 8vo

The works of Lucian, from the Greek, by Francklin, 4 vols 8vo &c. &c.

STATIONARY, of all kinds, for ſale as above.

Newport, Oct. 24 1806.

SINGING SCHOOL.

TOWER & MANSFIELD,

PROPOSE opening a SINGING SCHOOL, at the Newport Academy, this ſeaſon, if ſuitable encouragement be given; a Subſcription for this purpoſe is now offered at the Shoe-Store of John M. Mansfield.

N. B. Their School will commence as ſoon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers are obtained.

Newport, Oct. 31, 1806.

Albert W. Gardiner,

No. 108, *Thames-Street,*

HAS juſt received a great variety of new and faſhionable GOODS.—Among which are.—

An elegant aſſortment of the lateſt faſhion Calicoes; Shambray Muſlins and Ginghams; Chintzes and Coppy plates; a large aſſortment of Iriſh Linens and India Cottons; Broadcloths; Caſſimeres and Coattings; Baizes and Flannels; patent Cords and Velvets; fancy Veſtings; ſilk Velvets; Gentlemen's and Ladies Hoſiery; Ruſſels; Tammies; Rattinetts; black and coloured Bumbazetts; black Sattins; coloured Luteſtrings; Sarſnetts; Pealings and Modes; plain and figured Crapes, all colours; black and coloured Cambricks; white ditto; Gentlemen's and Ladies beaver Gloves; ſilk Gloves; Linen, Cambrick, black and coloured ſilk Handkerchiefs; Camel's hair and cotton Shawls; ſhirting Cottons; cotton and linen Checks; Diapers; long Cloths; Sheatings; an elegant aſſortment of Thread, ſilk and cotton laces, table coverings, cotton Umbrellas, ſilk pluſhes, &c. &c.

Also a beautiful Aſſortment of

Fancy Goods,

Conſiſting of elegant ſplit ſtraw Hats and Bonnetts, Rocheſter Hats and Bonnetts, and neweſt faſhion Pluſh and Velvet ditto; an elegant aſſortment of fancy Muſlins, lace trimmings, lace nett muſlins, lace caps and handkerchiefs, lace ſleeves, ornamented turbans, gilt and paſte combs, Shoe roſetts, gilt plumes and flowers, colour'd velvet trimmings, cords and buttons. And many other articles in the Millenary line,

Alſo,

An Aſſortment of patent WIGGS and FRIZETTS.

Newport, Oct. 31, 1806.

DUNCAN S. McDOUGAL,

TAILOR,

Most reſpectfully informs his Friends and the public in general,

THAT he has commenced buſineſs in No. 7, Mill-Street.—By his long experience in his profeſſion, (in Great-Britain and America) he flatters himſelf that he ſhall give ſatisfaction to all thoſe who may favour him with their cuſtom. They may rely on punctuality.

N. B. A lad of 14 or 15 years of age, of good morals, is wanted as an apprentice to the above buſineſs.

Newport, Oct. 31, 1806.

FOR SALE, BY

WILLIAM S. N. ALLAN,

At No. 3, *Long-Wharf, the following articles, viz.*

JAMAICA, Windward Iſland and New Rum, by the hogſhead or barrel.

Holland Gin, and Brandy by the pipe or barrel.

Brown Sugar by the box or barrel.

Loaf Sugar.

Bohea, Hyſon, Hyſon-ſkin, and Souchong TEAS.

Coffee by the dozen or ſingle pound.

Chocolate by the box, dozen or ſingle pound.

Rice by the caſk or barrel.

Flour by the barrel or ſmaller quantity.

Ship and Cabin Bread, and all kinds of other bread, as cheap as can be purchaſed in this State.

Snuff, Tobacco, Pipes, Starch, and Saltpetre.

Fine and coarſe Salt.

Babery Tallow and Black-ball.

All kinds of ſtone and earthen Ware.

And a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

He has for Sale,

An excellent Franklin STOVE, very cheap.

☞ Wanted immediately, as apprentices to the Baking buſineſs, two ſmart faithful lads, about 14 or 15 years of age.

Newport, Oct. 31, 1806.

ROBERT ELDRED, & GEORGE W. TILLINGHAST,

Take this method of informing the public,

THAT they have entered into Co-Partnerſhip, and that their buſineſs, in future, will be tranſacted under the firm of ELDRED & TILLINGHAST, at the Store formerly occupied by Robert Eldred.—They have on hand, a very handſome aſſortment of Fall and Winter GOODS, which they will poſitively ſell as cheap as can be purchaſed in this State, for any kind of country produce.

Alſo, on hand,

400 wt. beſt St. Croix Sugar, and 500 buſhels excellent Salt.

ROBERT ELDRED,
GEORGE W. TILLINGHAST.

Wickford, Oct. 20, 1806.

TO BE LET,

A Two-ſtory Houſe and Lot of Land, pleaſantly ſituated in Bridge-Street, on the Point, nearly oppoſite that of the Subſcriber, with three rooms on the lower floor, a ſmall ſhop in front, four chambers, and the conveniency of Fountain water in the waſh-room.—For terms apply to

JOHN TOWNSEND.

Newport, Oct. 24, 1806.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By an arrival at New-Bedford from Greenock.—London dates to Sept. 18, 1806.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

CAPTURE OF BUENOS AYRES.

THIS day the Right Hon. Mr. Windham, received diſpatches from Gen. Beresford, commanding the Britiſh troops in South-America, dated "*Fort of Bueon Ayres July* 2, 1806;" and communicating a detailed account of the capture of the Spaniſh colony of which Buenos Ayres is the capital. The expedition left St. Helena the 2d of May, and did not make Capt. St. Mary until the 8th of June; when Sir Home Popham proceeded in the Narciſſus frigate into the river Plate to acquire a knowledge of the navigation, and to reconnoitre. After a conſultation, the Commanders thought it beſt to paſs St. Philip, and Monte-Video, and proceed direct to Buenos Ayres. The troops were accordingly removed from the veſſels of war to the tranſports on the 16th June, but from the fogs and a variety of difficulties, it was not until the 25th they arrived at the point of Quilmes, ſeveral miles below the city, where the debarkation was to take place; which was effected without oppoſition; the Spaniſh force remaining at Reduction, two miles in front. On the 26th the Engliſh moved forward. The Spaniſh force, moſtly cavalry, was nearly 2000 ſtrong, with eight field pieces.—The Engliſh ſhort of 1500 effective rank and file. The Spaniards, as the Engliſh approached, opened a fire upon them, at firſt well pointed, but as the Engliſh advanced, at a very quick rate, in ſpite of the boggy ground that very ſoon obliged them to leave all their artillery, the fire did them but little injury. The 71ſt regiment and Marine Battalion reaching the bottom of the hill, the Spaniards immediately retreated, leaving four field pieces, and one tumbril, and were ſeen no more that day.—The Engliſh halted two hours, to refreſh and get their guns out of the bog. They then marched for Buenos Ayres, and though Gen. Beresford had hopes of preventing the deſtruction of the bridge over the river Chualo, three miles from the city, he had the mortification to ſee it in flames. The main body was halted, and a detachment under Lt. Col. Pack, accompanied by Gen. Beresford, was ſent forward to prevent the total deſtruction of the bridge; which was, however, entirely conſumed.—The detachment then rejoined the main body. At day-light on the 27th, though Capt. Kennet, of the engineers, reported, that on the Britiſh ſide of the river there was little or no covering, while the enemy, to the number of near 2000, were drawn up behind hedges, houſes, &c. on the other ſide, where the river was not 30 yards wide, Gen. Beresford determined to force the paſſage, and ordered eleven pieces of artillery to the water's edge, which were fired upon by the Spaniſh great guns and muſquetry, but ſo ill-directed, as to do but little damage; and by means of boats and rafts, the men were thrown over the Chuelo, and the fire of the Spaniards ceaſed. The enemy's troops were ſaid to be 2000 in number, all provincials; but their oppoſition was very feeble. Finding the troops in general had deſerted the city, Gen. Beresford ſent Enſign Gordon to ſummons the Governor to ſurrender the city and fortreſs, aſſuring him of the exerciſe of their religion, and protection to their perſons and all private property. The Governor wiſhed to delay his anſwer; and the Britiſh had recommenced their march for the city, when an officer from the Governor met Gen. Beresford, with a number of conditions, which the General ſaid he had not time then to attend to, but would confirm by writing what he had promiſed, when in poſſeſſion of the city. Gen. Beresford then pays his tribute of thanks to Sir Home Popham, for his unwearied zeal and aſſiduity:—And expreſſes his ſatisfaction at the conduct of his officers and men, particularly Lt. Col. Pack, Capts. King and Donelly, of the navy, Lt. Col. Lane, Major Deane, Capt. Kennet, and Enſign Gordon, his aid-de-camp.

The troops employed on this occaſion were, the 71ſt regiment, detachments from the 20th Light Dragoons, Royal Engineers, Royal Artillery, St. Helena Artillery, St. Helena regiment, Royal Marines, and Seamen. Total, 173 officers and non-commiſſioned, and 1460 rank and file.

TERMS

Granted to the Inhabitants of Buenos Ayres and its Dependencies, by the Commanders in Chief of his Britannic Majeſty's force, by land and by ſea.

Art. I. The troops belonging to his Catholic Majeſty, who were in the town at the time of the entry of the Britiſh troops, ſhall be allowed to meet in the fortreſs of Buenos-Ayres, march out of the fort with all the honors of war, and ſhall then lay down their arms, and become priſoners of war, but ſuch officers as are natives of South-America, or married with natives of the country, or regularly domiciliated, ſhall be at liberty to continue here ſo long as they behave themſelves as becometh good ſubjects and citizens, taking the oath of allegiance to his Britannic Majeſty, or proceed to Great-Britain, with regular paſſports, having previouſly paſſed the parole of honor; not to ſerve until regularly exchanged.

II. All bona fide private property, whether belonging to the civil or military ſervants of the late Government, to the Magiſtrates, Burghers, and Inhabitants of the town of Buenos-Ayres, and its Dependencies, to the Illuſtrious the Biſhop, the Clergy, to the Churches, Monaſteries, Colleges, Foundations, and other Public Inſtitutions of that kind, ſhall remain free and unmoleſted.

III. All perſons of every deſcription, belonging to this city and its dependencies, ſhall receive every protection from the Britiſh Government, and they ſhall not be obliged to bear arms againſt his Catholic Majeſty; nor ſhall any perſon whatever, in the city or its dependencies, take up arms, or otherwiſe act inimically to his Majeſty's troops or government.

IV. The Cabildo, Magiſtrates, Burghers, and Inhabitants, ſhall preſerve all their rights and privileges which they have enjoyed hitherto, and ſhall continue in full and free exerciſe of their legal functions, both civil and criminal under all the reſpect and protection that can be afforded them by his Majeſty's government, until his Majeſty's pleaſure is known.

V. The public archives of the town ſhall receive every protection from his Britannic Majeſty's government.

VI. The different taxes and duties levied by the Magiſtrates to remain for the preſent, and to be collected by them in the ſame manner, and applied to the ſame purpoſe as heretofore, for the general good of the city, until his Majeſty's pleaſure is known.

VII. Every protection ſhall be given to the full and free exerciſe of the Holy Catholic Religion, and all reſpect ſhewn to the moſt Illuſtrious the Biſhop, and all the Holy Clergy.

VIII. The Eccleſiaſtical Court ſhall continue in the full and free exerciſe of all its functions, to be preciſely on the ſame footing as it was heretofore.

IX. The coaſting veſſels in the river will be given up to their owners, according to a Proclamation iſſued the 30th ult.

X. All public property of every deſcription belonging to the enemies of his Britannic Majeſty, ſhall be faithfully delivered up to the captors; and as the Commanders in Chief bind themſelves to ſee the fulfilment of all the preceding articles for the benefit of South-America, ſo do the Cabildo and Magiſtrates bind themſelves to ſee that this laſt article is faithfully and honorably complied with.

Given under our hands and ſeals, in the Fortreſs of Buenos Ayres, this 2d *day of* July, 1806.

(Signed) W. C. BERESFORD, *Maj. General.*

(Signed) HOME POPHAM *Commodore, Commanding in Chief.*

(Signed) JOSEPH ION DE LA QUINTANA, *Governor, and Brigadier of Dragoons.*

Witneſs to the above Signatures.

(Signed) FRAN. DE LESCA ANSELMO SAENZ VALIENTE.

(A True Copy.)

GEO. W. KENNETT, *Mil. Secretary.*

☞ By a return of Ordnance, &c. dated 5th July, 1806, it appears, there were captured Forty-five pieces of Iron Ordnance from 18 to 3-pounders; and Thirty-five pieces of Braſs Ordnance from 32 to 1-pounders, and 5 mortars of various calibres; 1264 muſquets, 550 bls. powder, 616 carbines, 4079 piſtols, 31 muſketoons, and 1268 ſwords.—Since the return, the following have been left by the Viceroy in his flight, and taken, viz. 7 braſs field pieces, 200 muſquets, 85 pouches, and 39 ſwords.

Killed and Wounded.—Capt. LE BRAV. 71ſt regt. loſt a leg.—Surgeon HALL miſſing—One ſeaman killed; 1 ſerg. 10 rank and file wounded.

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Also a beautiful Assortment of

Fancy Goods,

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Coffee by the dozen or single pound.

Chocolate by the box, dozen or single pound.

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Ship and Cabin Bread, and all kinds of other bread, as cheap as can be purchased in this State.

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LONDON, SEPT. 13.

CAPTURE OF BUENOS AYRES.

THIS day the Right. Hon. Mr. Windham, received dispatches from Gen. Beresford, commanding the British troops in South-America, dated "*Fort of Bueon Ayres July* 2, 1806;" and communicating a detailed account of the capture of the Spanish colony of which Buenos Ayres is the capital. The expedition left St. Helena the 2d of May, and did not make Capt. St. Mary until the 8th of June; when Sir Home Popham proceeded in the Narcissus frigate into the river Plate to acquire a knowledge of the navigation, and to reconnoitre. After a consultation, the Commanders thought it best to pass St. Philip, and Monte-Video, and proceed direct to Buenos Ayres. The troops were accordingly removed from the vessels of war to the transports on the 16th June, but from the fogs and a variety of difficulties, it was not until the 25th they arrived at the point of Quilmes, several miles below the city, where the debarkation was to take place; which was effected without opposition; the Spanish force remaining at Reduction, two miles in front. On the 26th the English moved forward. The Spanish force, mostly cavalry, was nearly 2000 strong, with eight field pieces.—The English short of 1500 effective rank and file. The Spaniards, as the English approached, opened a fire upon them, at first well pointed, but as the English advanced, at a very quick rate, in spite of the boggy ground that very soon obliged them to leave all their artillery, the fire did them but little injury. The 71st regiment and Marine Battalion reaching the bottom of the hill, the Spaniards immediately retreated, leaving four field pieces, and one tumbril, and were seen no more that day.—The English halted two hours, to refresh and get their guns out of the bog. They then marched for Buenos Ayres, and though Gen. Beresford had hopes of preventing the destruction of the bridge over the river Chualo, three miles from the city, he had the mortification to see it in flames. The main body was halted, and a detachment under Lt. Col. Pack, accompanied by Gen. Beresford, was sent forward to prevent the total destruction of the bridge; which was, however, entirely consumed.—The detachment then rejoined the main body. At day-light on the 27th, though Capt. Kennet, of the engineers, reported, that on the British side of the river there was little or no covering, while the enemy, to the number of near 2000, were drawn up behind hedges, houses, &c. on the other side, where the river was not 30 yards wide, Gen. Beresford determined to force the passage, and ordered eleven pieces of artillery to the water's edge, which were fired upon by the Spanish great guns and musquetry, but so ill-directed, as to do but little damage; and by means of boats and rafts, the men were thrown over the Chuelo, and the fire of the Spaniards ceased. The enemy's troops were said to be 2000 in number, all provincials; but their opposition was very feeble. Finding the troops in general had deserted the city, Gen. Beresford sent Ensign Gordon to summons the Governor to surrender the city and fortress, assuring him of the exercise of their religion, and protection to their persons and all private property. The Governor wished to delay his answer; and the British had recommenced their march for the city, when an officer from the Governor met Gen. Beresford, with a number of conditions, which the General said he had not time then to attend to, but would confirm by writing what he had promised, when in possession of the city. Gen. Beresford then pays his tribute of thanks to Sir Home Popham, for his unwearied zeal and assiduity:—And expresses his satisfaction at the conduct of his officers and men, particularly Lt. Col. Pack, Capts. King and Donelly, of the navy, Lt. Col. Lane, Major Deane, Capt. Kennet, and Ensign Gordon, his aid-de-camp.

The troops employed on this occasion, were, the 71st regiment, detachments from the 20th Light Dragoons, Royal Engineers, Royal Artillery, St. Helena Artillery, St. Helena regiment, Royal Marines, and Seamen. Total, 173 officers and non-commissioned, and 1466 rank and file.

TERMS

Granted to the Inhabitants of Buenos Ayres and its Dependencies, by the Commanders in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's force, by land and by sea.

Art. I. The troops belonging to his Catholic Majesty, who were in the town at the time of the entry of the British troops, shall be allowed to meet in the fortress of Buenos-Ayres, march out of the fort with all the honors of war, and shall then lay down their arms, and become prisoners of war, but such officers as are natives of South-America, or married with natives of the country, or regularly domiciliated, shall be at liberty to continue here so long as they behave themselves as becometh good subjects and citizens, taking the oath of allegiance to his Britannic Majesty, or proceed to Great-Britain, with regular passports, having previously passed the parole of honor, not to serve until regularly exchanged.

II. All bona fide private property, whether belonging to the civil or military servants of the late Government, to the Magistrates, Burghers, and Inhabitants of the town of Buenos-Ayres, and its Dependencies, to the Illustrious the Bishop, the Clergy, to the Churches, Monasteries, Colleges, Foundations, and other Public Institutions of that kind, shall remain free and unmolested.

III. All persons of every description, belonging to this city and its dependencies, shall receive every protection from the British Government, and they shall not be obliged to bear arms against his Catholic Majesty; nor shall any person whatever, in the city or its dependencies, take up arms, or otherwise act inimically to his Majesty's troops or government.

IV. The Cabildo, Magistrates, Burghers, and Inhabitants, shall preserve all their rights and privileges which they have enjoyed hitherto, and shall continue in full and free exercise of their legal functions, both civil and criminal under all the respect and protection that can be afforded them by his Majesty's government, until his Majesty's pleasure is known.

V. The public archives of the town shall receive every protection from his Britannic Majesty's government.

VI. The different taxes and duties levied by the Magistrates to remain for the present, and to be collected by them in the same manner, and applied to the same purpose as heretofore, for the general good of the city, until his Majesty's pleasure is known.

VII. Every protection shall be given to the full and free exercise of the Holy Catholic Religion, and all respect shewn to the most Illustrious the Bishop, and all the Holy Clergy.

VIII. The Ecclesiastical Court shall continue in the full and free exercise of all its functions, to be precisely on the same footing as it was heretofore.

IX. The coasting vessels in the river will be given up to their owners, according to a Proclamation issued the 30th ult.

X. All public property of every description belonging to the enemies of his Britannic Majesty, shall be faithfully delivered up to the captors; and as the Commanders in Chief bind themselves to see the fulfilment of all the preceding articles for the benefit of South-America, so do the Cabildo and Magistrates bind themselves to see that this last article is faithfully and honorably complied with.

Given under our hands and seals, in the Fortress of Buenos Ayres, this 2d day of July, 1806.

(Signed) W. C. BERESFORD, *Maj. General.*

(Signed) HOME POPHAM *Commodore, Commanding in Chief.*

(Signed) JOSEPH ION DE LA QUINTANA, *Governor, and Brigadier of Dragoons.*

Witness to the above Signatures.

(Signed) FRAN. DE LESCA ANSELMO SAEM BALYENTE.

(A True Copy.)

GEO. W. KENNETT, *Mil. Secretary.*

☞ By a return of Ordnance, &c. dated 5th July, 1806, it appears, there were captured Forty-five pieces of Iron Ordnance from 18 to 3-pounders; and Thirty-five pieces of Brass Ordnance from 32 to 3-pounders, and 5 mortars of various calabres; 1264 musquets, 550 bls. powder, 616 carbines, 4079 pistols, 31 musketoons, and 1268 swords.—Since the return, the following have been left by the Viceroy in his flight, and taken, viz. 7 brass field pieces, 200 musquets, 85 pouches, and 39 swords.

Killed and Wounded.—Capt. LE BRAV. 71st regt. lost a leg.—Surgeon HALL and missing—One seaman killed; a serg. 10 rank and file wounded.

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He also informs, that a mounted detachment under Capt. Arbuthnot, had been sent to Luxan, 50 miles distant, to reconnoitre the country, ascertain the disposition of the people, and *escort back some of the treasure*, which had been taken from Buenos Ayres, which, if private property, as declared, should be given to the owners. Capt. Arbuthnot reported favorably of the country, which is described as a perfect flat, and the view of the horizon obstructed by nothing but immense herds of horses and cattle. Much of the treasure was caught actually going to Cordava, and the rest but for the opportune arrival of the party, would have been pillaged. The waggons conveying the treasure were expected to arrive the 12th July.—Those with the Royal Treasure arrived some days before.

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Mr. Fox's death was immediately announced by Messengers to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Bedford, Earl Spencer, Lord Grenville, Lord Erskine, Lord Harwick, &c.

What effect the death of this great man will have on the existing negotiations at Paris, time will unfold.—A Messenger was held in waiting to announce his exit to Lord Lauderdale;—and sat out yesterday with the tidings.

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Foreign Expeditions, &c.

SEPT. 15. The embarkation of troops for foreign service, is renewed with increased activity. The transports are immediately to proceed to Falmouth, where they are to sail under convoy of the squadron commanded by Admiral Louis.

Spanish Treasure.

The Narcissus, 32, Capt. Donally, has arrived at Portsmouth, from the River of Plate, and has brought the *first fruits* of the capture of the rich provinces of Buenos Ayres, in South-America. They amount to 1,086,208 dollars, (about thirty tons of silver) in dollars and ingots of silver and gold. Above 200 000 dollars were left at Buenos Ayres to defray expenses, and keeping the exchange of bills down. Besides the above, we learn, that there was a prospect of recovering immense quantities of wealth from the interior, and previous to the sailing of the Narcissus, Spanish King's merchandize, principally Jesuits' bark and quicksilver, amounting to between two and three millions of dollars, had been collected. Every thing claimed by the Spaniards as private property was immediately given up; upwards of 100 000 dollars were given to Consulada, on their assurance only that it belonged to people of the town.

After the capture of Buenos Ayres, a detachment was sent to secure Eusenaba de Baragon, a post to the eastward.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEPT. 13. Yesterday died, the Rt. Hon. Lord Thurlow, formerly Lord Chancellor; and late Teller of the Exchequer; to which office Mr. Eden, son of Lord Auckland, will succeed.

Capt. Jerome Bonaparte has published a gasconading account of his *cut and run* voyage.—He *forgets* however, to say any thing about his lucky escape from the Gibraltar; but vapours much of his capture of *nine* of Quebec fleet, which he destroyed.—Here too he cannot forbear fibbing.—He says there were *two* frigates convoying the Quebec fleet. This is false; the only armed vessel with the fleet was the Champion, of 24 guns, Capt. Bromley. The boast of the *millions* of merchandize destroyed is *trash* which nothing but the stomach of a French slave can relish.

SEPT. 14. If the arrival and departure of *ordinary* and *extraordinary* Messengers could give any data on which to make calculations, the public uncertainty would speedily be at an end—Almost every day a Messenger arrives from, or is dispatched to Paris, Petersburgh, or Copenhagen, all bearing matters of "*great pith and moment.*"

SEPT. 18. The Russian Minister, in announcing to the French cabinet the refusal of his Master to ratify the Treaty of M. D'Oubril, declares, "that that Minister had *acted entirely contrary to the orders and instructions which he had received*; but that in order to leave no possible means of restoring peace and general tranquillity untried, the Imperial Ministry has received orders to make known to the cabinet of the Thuilleries the basis on which his Imperial Majesty will be ready to renew the negotiations; so that it will depend on the French government to accept or decline the equally just and moderate propposals which are made to it."

No successor to Mr. Fox has yet been appointed.—Among those rumoured as most likely to succeed him, are the Hon. Thomas Grenville, brother of Lord Grenville, the Prime Minister; the Marquis Wellesley, late Governor-General in India; and Lord Holland, nephew of the statesman recently deceased.—The two former are considered as being in favor of continuing the war; the latter in favor of peace.

The Emperor of Russia by a special Ukase has ordered the Russian Army to be augmented to 600,000 men.

FRANCE.

PARIS, SEPT. 9.

The refusal of Russia to ratify the treaty has not ruptured the negotiation with England, though it leaves but slight hopes of peace. The Emperor has countermanded his orders for the evacuation of Germany, by his troops, from which empire some of them had returned; and all were on their march home. The camp of Muedon is to break up.

SEPT. 11. A camp, for the reception of 60 000 men, is preparing at Zeist, on the northern frontier of Holland; and other military movements and operations, indicate approaching war.

GERMANY.

BANKS OF THE MAINE, AUG. 30.

The Confederation of the Rhine has been ordered to put in motion its contingent troops.—Prussia has concluded an alliance with Hesse. Russia has 150,000 men on the frontiers of Prussia.

BY LAST EVENING's MAILS.

NEW-YORK,

NEW-YORK, NOV. 3.

IT appears, by the Jamaica papers per the Philanthropist, that General Miranda had been reinforced by La Seine frigate, on board of which vessel he had embarked, and had sailed with his armament from Aruba for Curracoa, and thence to Barbadoes, in hopes of obtaining more adherents, to attempt, once more, his meditated scheme.

A letter from a gentleman of intelligence in Bourdeaux, dated Sept. 12, 1806, says—"This moment we have news that the camp which was formed at Paris for the celebration of the grand national fete, has received marching orders, and is about breaking up."

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 6.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the brig Byfield, Capt. Foster, in the very short passage of 37 days from Copenhagen, we have been favoured by the politeness and attention of Capt. Foster, with Hamburgh and Copenhagen papers to the 27th Sept.

The following translations, obligingly furnished by Mr. Hauff, Swedish Consul in this place, shew, that their contents are

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

"COPENHAGEN, SEPT. 25.—They write from Konisberg, that troops are embarking in several Russian ports, to be transported to Pomerania.

The combined Dutch—French army, in Holland, is said to amount to 70 000 men.

Several Camps are formed on the frontiers of Russia.

The Prussian troops are moving towards the Grand Army now forming in Saxony.

It is said the French Minister at Berlin has demanded his passports.

The Prussian troops in every direction are in motion. Nothing is said in the German papers relative to Austria.

From the Hamburgh Correspondent, Sept. 26.—The French troops on the Rhine and Maine, are in motion; and a part of them actually passed over to the right bank of the latter river at Frankfort.

The French Emperor's Body Guards have quitted the Palace of St. Cloud, and have been replaced by other troops.

The treasures of the Cathedral at Munster have been removed to Magdebourg for safety.

The number of the Swedish troops in Lauenburg increases; and it is said are to be joined by a body of Prussian troops.

The Prussian Minister has frequent conferences with our Cabinet.

From Paris, Sept. 17.—The general opinion here is, that *War* is unavoidable.—They speak of the departure of the Emperor as an event not very distant. LORD LAUDERDALE IS STILL HERE.—Frequent Couriers pass between this and Holland; and it is believed she will be called upon to take a considerable part in the war, which now threatens all Europe.

From London Papers Sept. 19.—Although it seems the English are not willing to exclude Neutrals from trading to Buenos Ayres, yet it is supposed the duties will be such as *not* to encourage the importation of any other than British Goods.

Mr. Sheridan has declined the honor of the Westminster election. Earl Percy will probably be elected, having the support of Lord Grenville and other distinguished friends.

Bets are laid that the negociation will break off within a fortnight. Stocks, 3 per cents. 63 1-4 62 7 8 omnium, 7 1-2 3 4, 7 1-4."

FURTHER INTELLIGENCE.

Capt. Foster left Cronstadt the 18th, and Copenhagen the 30th Sept. Previous to his depurture from the former place, he learnt that no part of the treaty which had been signed at Paris, by M. D'Oubril, was agreeable to the views of the Emperor Alexander, or in conformity to his instructions; and that such was the indignation of the Russian Court against this minister, for having violated the faith which he owed to his sovereign, that an order of banishment had immediately followed his return to St. Petersburg, and M. D'Oubril was no longer to be found among the living, unless on his way to the deserts of Siberia:—That the greatest activity prevailed in levying and embodying troops: that immense camps had been formed: that large bodies were marching towards the frontiers: and that nothing else was talked of but war against France:—a measure which appeared to be very popular among all classes: that the Prince Constantine, brother to the Emperor, was spoken of as being highly in favour of the war and had offered the utmost assistance which he could lend to the cause.

Capt. Foster further advises, that the day before he left Copenhagen, accounts were received at that place, per mail, that every hope of peace had finally vanished: and that hostilities had actually commenced between Prussia and France: that Lord Lauderdale had demanded his passports, and was on the point of quitting Paris, three several times, during the negociation, without having effected the object of his Embassy: but that from circumstances which were not known to the public, though not affecting the serious business of the Negocianon, he still remained at Paris, at the date of the last accounts from that city. On the subject generally of a renewed continental War, Capt. Foster was desired to report, by his merchant at Copenhagen, that the safest calculations might be made on the certainty of its commencement, and a strong probability of its long continuance.

A letter was received in town yesterday, from Wiscasset, dated Oct. 31, which says, that the brig Rover Capt. Wiley, had arrived at Damascotta, in 35 days from Liverpool, and that the accounts received by her relative to Peace and War, did not materially change the aspect of political affairs, from that complexion which it wore at the date of our former accounts.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW-HAVEN, NOVEMBER 5.

Destructive Fire at St. Thomas.

Capt. Little, of the brig Benjamin, which arrived at this port yesterday, from St. Thomas, informs, that just previous to his leaving there, a fire broke out, and before it could be got under, destroyed about one third of the town. The loss was estimated at two millions of dollars.

FOR THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

THE annexation of the new German Confederacy, with a nominal independence, to the Empire of France, the preliminaries to which were commenced by the capitulation of Ulm, and the event concluded by the victory of Austerlitz, has rendered still more formidable the gigantic power of a man, in comparison with whose tyranny, the despotism of Nero, softens into humanity, and of whose lust for dominion, the ambition of Charles the XIIth, is but a miniature.—From the Baltic to Dalmatia, his sword prescribes law; and the whole south of Europe, under his controul, assumes, as it were, the appearance of "a tented field."

In war or in peace, Bonaparte is equally to be dreaded. He has accomplished much by his arms—still more by his gold, and his emissaries. Not a nation that he has conquered, which he has not first allured by his promises, and then levied contributions upon them—the price of their destruction. Promises of friendship and protection have been his forerunners to all the minor states of Europe, while oppression and indiscriminate proscription have closed in their rear. His money, no doubt, bribed the ministers of the King of Prussia, to preserve so base and ruinous a neutrality; ruinous to themselves, ruinous to Europe. Bribery and corruption have been insinuated through the Austrian army; for he himself acknowledged, in the last war, that the maintainance of the German officers, cost him more, than the support of his own; and to this, in a great measure, must be attributed his numerous victories. But he is on this account, not the less formidable. We have seen his progress—that he rises but to oppress; and "rests only to destroy."

England alone has foiled his hopes, and disappointed his ambition. Under the wise administration of Pitt, she, like Atlas, has sustained the world upon her shoulders. But Troy has lost her Hector! *Sol occubuit!* WILLIAM PITT is no more!—Never was there a time, when his energy and wisdom were more needed;—that independence, which was not to be bent by the murmurs of oppolition; and that penetration and intelligence, which embraced whole systems, as it were, by a glance. It is, however, to be hoped, that some Hectors still remain, who will valiantly resist the modern Neoptolemeas, and his savage myrmadons.

Happy for Britain, but still more happy for this country, if the negotiations for peace have failed. The only hope which remains, is in the ability of Britain to continue the war. A safety rests on the wisdom and vigour of her government—on the unanimity of sentiment which prevails among her citizens, and on her pecuniary resources. Should either of these fail, the barrier is broke, and this country unprepared to oppose, must be overwhelmed with the inundation.

The war has been of long duration, and its expence has borne heavily on the English finances.—Bonaparte can protract it to what extent he pleases. The treasures of Holland, of Germany, of Italy, and of Spain, are summoned to his use; and what his armies want in regular pay, is made up by plunder and contributions. England may be kept in continual alarm by the menaces of invasion, and her finances *may* feel.—It is not impossible an invasion should be effected, and its object be obtained; and these events too, *may* anticipate our exertions. But if they should take place, where is our country?—The finest as we often boast, on the globe, is it an object too remote, or too inconsiderable for the ambition of Bonaparte? Has not a quarrel been already courted on the borders of the Mississippi? and has not the conduct of *some diplomatic characters* "near the United States," been marked with an insolence of superiority, which a nation desirous of friendship, would never have ordered, and to which none but a humiliated one would ever have submitted? Is not the Miranda expedition sufficient cause to justify a war, to him who makes use of no argument but the sword, to vindicate his conduct? Are not French emissaries dispersed through the United States, who regularly transmit to their employers, accounts of our defenceless and

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SEPT. 15. The embarkation of troops for foreign service, is renewed with increased activity. The transports are immediately to proceed to Falmouth, where they are to sail under convoy of the squadron commanded by Admiral Louis.

Spanish Treasure.

The Narcissus, 32, Capt. Donally, has arrived at Portsmouth, from the River of Plate, and has brought the *first fruits* of the capture of the rich provinces of Buenos Ayres, in South-America. They amount to 1,086,208 dollars, (about thirty tons of silver) in dollars and ingots of silver and gold. Above 200 000 dollars were left at Buenos Ayres to defray expenses, and keeping the exchange of bills down. Besides the above, we learn, that there was a prospect of recovering immense quantities of wealth from the interior, and previous to the sailing of the Narcissus, Spanish King's merchandize, principally Jesuits' bark and quicksilver, amounting to between two and three millions of dollars, had been collected. Every thing claimed by the Spaniards as private property was immediately given up; upwards of 100 000 dollars were given to Consulada, on their assurance only that it belonged to people of the town.

After the capture of Buenos Ayres, a detachment was sent to secure Eusenaba de Baragon, a post to the eastward.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEPT. 13. Yesterday died, the Rt. Hon. Lord Thurlow, formerly Lord Chancellor; and late Teller of the Exchequer; to which office Mr. Eden, son of Lord Auckland, will succeed.

Capt. Jerome Bonaparte has published a gasconading account of his *cut and run* voyage.—He *forgets* however, to say any thing about his lucky escape from the Gibraltar; but vapours much of his capture of *nine* of Quebec fleet, which he destroyed.—Here too he cannot forbear fibbing.—He says there were *two* frigates convoying the Quebec fleet. This is false; the only armed vessel with the fleet was the Champion, of 24 guns, Capt. Bromley. The boast of the *millions* of merchandize destroyed is *trash* which nothing but the stomach of a French slave can relish.

SEPT. 14. If the arrival and departure of *ordinary* and *extraordinary* Messengers could give any data on which to make calculations, the public uncertainty would speedily be at an end—Almost every day a Messenger arrives from, or is dispatched to Paris, Petersburgh, or Copenhagen, all bearing matters of "*great pith and moment.*"

SPET. 18. The Russian Minister, in announcing to the French cabinet the refusal of his Master to ratify the Treaty of M. D'Oubril, declares, "that that Minister had *acted entirely contrary to the orders and instructions which he had received*; but that in order to leave no possible means of restoring peace and general tranquillity untried, the Imperial Ministry has received orders to make known to the cabinet of the Thuilleries the basis on which his Imperial Majesty will be ready to renew the negotiations; so that it will depend on the French government to accept or decline the equally just and moderate proposals which are made to it."

No successor to Mr. Fox has yet been appointed.—Among those rumoured as most likely to succeed him, are the Hon. Thomas Grenville, brother of Lord Grenville, the Prime Minister; the Marquis Wellesley, late Governor-General in India; and Lord Holland, nephew of the statesman recently deceased.—The two former are considered as being in favor of continuing the war; the latter in favor of peace.

The Emperor of Russia by a special Ukase has ordered the Russian Army to be augmented to 600,000 men.

FRANCE.

PARIS, SEPT. 9.

The refusal of Russia to ratify the treaty has not ruptured the negotiation with England, though it leaves but slight hopes of peace. The Emperor has countermanded his orders for the evacuation of Germany, by his troops, from which empire some of them had returned; and all were on their march home. The camp of Muedon is to break up.

SEPT. 11. A camp, for the reception of 60 000 men, is preparing at Zeist, on the northern frontier of Holland; and other military movements and operations, indicate approaching war.

GERMANY.

BANKS OF THE MAINE, AUG. 30.

The Confederation of the Rhine has been ordered to put in motion its contingent troops.—Prussia has concluded an alliance with Hesse. Russia has 150,000 men on the frontiers of Prussia.

BY LAST EVENING's MAILS.

NEW-YORK,

NEW-YORK, NOV. 3.

IT appears, by the Jamaica papers per the Philanthropist, that General Miranda had been reinforced by La Seine frigate, on board of which vessel he had embarked, and had sailed with his armament from Aruba for Curracoa, and thence to Barbadoes, in hopes of obtaining more adherents, to attempt, once more, his meditated scheme.

A letter from a gentleman of intelligence in Bourdeaux, dated Sept. 12, 1806, says—"This moment we have news that the camp which was formed at Paris for the celebration of the grand national fete, has received marching orders, and is about breaking up."

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 6.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the brig Byfield, Capt. Foster, in the very short passage of 37 days from Copenhagen, we have been favoured by the politeness and attention of Capt. Foster, with Hamburgh and Copenhagen papers to the 27th Sept.

The following translations, obligingly furnished by Mr. Hauff, Swedish Consul in this place, shew, that their contents are

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

"COPENHAGEN, SEPT. 25.—They write from Konisberg, that troops are embarking in several Russian ports, to be transported to Pomerania.

The combined Dutch—French army, in Holland, is said to amount to 70 000 men.

Several Camps are formed on the frontiers of Russia.

The Prussian troops are moving towards the Grand Army now forming in Saxony.

It is said the French Minister at Berlin has demanded his passports.

The Prussian troops in every direction are in motion. Nothing is said in the German papers relative to Austria.

From the Hamburgh Correspondent, Sept. 26.—The French troops on the Rhine and Maine, are in motion; and a part of them actually passed over to the right bank of the latter river at Frankfort.

The French Emperor's Body Guards have quitted the Palace of St. Cloud, and have been replaced by other troops.

The treasures of the Cathedral at Munster have been removed to Magdebourg for safety.

The number of the Swedish troops in Lauenburg increases; and it is said, are to be joined by a body of Prussian troops.

The Prussian Minister has frequent conferences with our Cabinet.

From Paris, Sept. 17.—The general opinion here is, that *War* is unavoidable.—They speak of the departure of the Emperor as an event not very distant. LORD LAUDERDALE IS STILL HERE.—Frequent Couriers pass between this and Holland; and it is believed she will be called upon to take a considerable part in the war, which now threatens all Europe.

From London Papers Sept. 19.—Although it seems the English are not willing to exclude Neutrals from trading to Buenos Ayres, yet it is supposed the duties will be such as *not* to encourage the importation of any other than British Goods.

Mr. Sheridan has declined the honor of the Westminster election. Earl Percy will probably be elected, having the support of Lord Grenville and other distinguished friends.

Bets are laid that the negociation will break off within a fortnight. Stocks, 3 per cents. 63 1-4 62 7 8 omnium, 7 1-2 3 4, 7 1-4."

FURTHER INTELLIGENCE.

Capt. Foster left Cronstadt the 18th, and Copenhagen the 30th Sept. Previous to his departure from the former place, he learnt that no part of the treaty which had been signed at Paris, by M. D'Oubril, was agreeable to the views of the Emperor Alexander, or in conformity to his instructions; and that such was the indignation of the Russian Court against this minister, for having violated the faith which he owed to his sovereign, that an order of banishment had immediately followed his return to St. Petersburg, and M. D'Oubril was no longer to be found among the living, unless on his way to the deserts of Siberia:—That the greatest activity prevailed in levying and embodying troops: that immense camps had been formed: that large bodies were marching towards the frontiers: and that nothing else was talked of but war against France:—a measure which appeared to be very popular among all classes: that the Prince Constantine, brother to the Emperor, was spoken of as being highly in favour of the war and had offered the utmost assistance which he could lend to the cause.

Capt. Foster further advises, that the day before he left Copenhagen, accounts were received at that place, per mail, that every hope of peace had finally vanished: and that hostilities had actually commenced between Prussia and France: that Lord Lauderdale had demanded his passports, and was on the point of quitting Paris, three several times, during the negociation, without having effected the object of his Embassy: but that from circumstances which were not known to the public, though not affecting the serious business of the Negocianon, he still remained at Paris, at the date of the last accounts from that city. On the subject generally of a renewed continental War, Capt. Foster was desired to report, by his merchant at Copenhagen, that the safest calulations might be made on the certainty of its commencement, and a strong probability of its long continuance.

A letter was received in town yesterday, from Wiscasset, dated Oct. 31, which says, that the brig Rover Capt. Wiley, had arrived at Damascotta, in 35 days from Liverpool, and that the accounts received by her relative to Peace and War, did not materially change the aspect of political affairs, from that complexion which it wore at the date of our former accounts.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW-HAVEN, NOVEMBER 5.

Destructive Fire at St. Thomas.

Capt. Little, of the brig Benjamin, which arrived at this port yesterday, from St. Thomas, informs, that just previous to his leaving there; a fire broke out, and before it could be got under, destroyed about one third of the town. The loss was estimated at two millions of dollars.

FOR THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

THE annexation of the new German Confederacy, with a nominal independence, to the Empire of France, the preliminaries to which were commenced by the capitulation of Ulm, and the event concluded by the victory of Austerlitz, has rendered still more formidable the gigantic power of a man, in comparison with whose tyranny, the despotism of Nero softens into humanity, and of whose lust for dominion, the ambition of Charles the XIIth, is but a miniature.—From the Baltic to Dalmatia, his sword prescribes law; and the whole south of Europe, under his controul, assumes, as it were, the appearance of "a tented field."

In war or in peace, Bonaparte is equally to be dreaded. He has accomplished much by his arms—still more by his gold, and his emissaries. Not a nation that he has conquered, which he has not first allured by his promises, and then levied contributions upon them—the price of their destruction. Promises of friendship and protection have been his forerunners to all the minor states of Europe, while oppression and indiscriminate proscription have closed in their rear. His money, no doubt, bribed the ministers of the King of Prussia, to preserve so base and ruinous a neutrality; ruinous to themselves, ruinous to Europe. Bribery and corruption have been insinuated through the Austrian army; for he himself acknowledged, in the last war, that the maintainance of the German officers, cost him more, than the support of his own; and to this, in a great measure, must be attributed his numerous victories. But he is on this account, not the less formidable. We have seen his progress—that he rises but to oppress; and "rests only to destroy."

England alone has foiled his hopes, and disappointed his ambition. Under the wise administration of Pitt, she, like Atlas, has sustained the world upon her shoulders. But Troy has lost her Hector! *Sol occubuit!* WILLIAM PITT is no more!—Never was there a time, when his energy and wisdom were more needed;—that independence; which was not to be bent by the murmurs of opposition; and that penetration and intelligence, which embraced whole systems, as it were, by a glance. It is, however, to be hoped, that some Hectors still remain, who will valiantly resist the modern Neoptolemeas, and his savage myrmadons.

Happy for Britain, but still more happy for this country, if the negotiations for peace have failed. The only hope which remains, is in the ability of Britain to continue the war. A safety rests on the wisdom and vigour of her government—on the unanimity of sentiment which prevails among her citizens, and on her pecuniary resources. Should either of these fail, the barrier is broke, and this country unprepared to oppose, must be overwhelmed with the inundation.

The war has been of long duration, and its expence has borne heavily on the English finances.—Bonaparte can protract it to what extent he pleases. The treasures of Holland, of Germany, of Italy, and of Spain, are summoned to his use; and what his armies want in regular pay, is made up by plunder and contributions. England may be kept in continual alarm by the menaces of invasion, and her finances *may* feel.—It is not impossible an invasion should be effected, and its object be obtained; and these events too, *may* anticipate our exertions. But if they should take place, where is our country?—The finest as we often boast, on the globe, is it an object too remote, or too inconsiderable for the ambition of Bonaparte? Has not a quarrel been already courted on the borders of the Mississippi? and has not the conduct of *some diplomatic characters* "near the United States," been marked with an insolence of superiority, which a nation desirous of friendship, would never have ordered, and to which none but a humiliated one would ever have submitted? Is not the Miranda expedition sufficient cause to justify a war, to him who makes use of no argument but the sword, to vindicate his conduct? Are not French emissaries dispersed through the United States, who regularly transmit to their employers, accounts of our defenceless and dis-

...fied situation? And is all this indicative of no unfriendly design? If the ſucceſſes of Bonaparte do not meet with a repulſe, the time is not far diſtant, when we may expect to be viſited by a ray of indignation from that deadly meteor, which has ſo long been the terror and the bane of Europe; and it is no idle panic, or diſgraceful fear, in our preſent ſituation, to dread being conſumed by its heat.

Juſtified in our apprehenſions, by the fate of other nations, and incompaſſed as we are with peril, what line of conduct ought the United States to purſue? is a queſtion in which all have an intereſt, and on which all have a right to expreſs their opinion.

A coalition with Great-Britain, which was lately propoſed through the medium of a democratic paper, might encreaſe the probability of *her* ſucceſsful reſiſtance, and poſſibly add ſomething to *our* ſecurity. But it is a meaſure, attended, in the proſpect, with numerous and inſurmountable difficulties. One which cannot be reſorted to, except as the laſt alternative. Our dependence for ſafety, muſt center in ourſelves. By leaning on a foreign reed, we may, (if it is poſſible,) ſink into a deeper lethargy, and awake only to behold our ruin.

If we are invaded, here, as in Britain, it muſt be "a war of extermination:" for the people of this country, however blind they may be to the approaches of danger, would never wear the yoke with tameneſs and ſubmiſſion. Our preparations then ſhould be commenſurate with their object. Not the precipitate meaſures of deſpair, but a cool, wiſe, and vigorous preparation. War, in any of its forms, is very expenſive. But ſhall this country be the ſport of foreign powers, becauſe its defence would coſt ſomething? Our property, and our independence, are they of no value? But what is property, if it is not ſecure? and what is our independence, if we are not prepared to maintain it?

After proviſion for a navy, which preſents itſelf as the eaſieſt and moſt natural mode of defence, the great object ſhould be to excite a *military ſpirit* throughout the nation.—Eighteen years of uninterrupted peace, have conſigned moſt of our revolutionary heroes to the grave, and introduced upon the ſtage a new generation, who have only heard the "ſtorm of war" rolling at a diſtance. They have never been hardened before the cannon's mouth, nor have they, like veteran ſoldiers, learned fearleſsly, to look death in the face. A ſpirit of party, and of money making, ſeem almoſt excluſively to prevail. The ſword is ruſting in its ſcabbard; and the nation, however willing, is at leaſt unprepared to draw it in her defence. It is time that a military ardour ſhould be excited in the country, and that government ſhould aſſume a tone of energy and deciſion. Let government take a bold ſtand.—Show ſome point around which to rally in the hour of danger, and a nation of freemen are ready to ſupport them. If our rulers are patriots, they will watch with a jealous eye, every encroachment, derogatory to the national honor; and will take all thoſe precautions for our ſecurity, which the preſent criſis imperiouſly demands. They will do it; although they may have to encounter oppoſition.—They will do it, even at the riſk of preſent popularity.—Will they not be perſuaded that popularity, founded on the adoption of meaſures which tend to the commitment of the national honor, and ultimately to the ruin of the country, cannot be laſting?—that the laurels, which are intended to decorate their brows, will wither ere they are planted there: Or if this is a loſt hope, will not the nation awake from its ſlumber, and with united voice, demand thoſe meaſures, which will enable us, when the Tyrant of the Eaſt ſhall demand the homage of "earth and water," to reply, like the Spartan government to the demands of Perſia, "Dyoniſius is at Corinth." SCOEVOLA.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1806.

RHODE-ISAND LEGISLATURE.

On Saturday the 1ſt inſt. the General Aſſembly of this State, holden at Providence, adjourned, to meet again at Eaſt-Greenwich, on the laſt Monday in February next.—Very little public buſineſs was done in the courſe of the ſeſſion, the legiſlature being principally employed in the trial of petitions, and other buſineſs of a private nature.

The moſt important object to which the attention of the Aſſembly was directed, was the new Militia Bill, which, after a minute examination, ſection by ſection, was adopted by the Houſe of Repreſentatives; but it was not acted upon in the Senate.

The committee to whom were referred the examination of the votes for Members of Congreſs, reported, that the whole number of electors in this State, who voted for Repreſentatives to Congreſs, was 3389, and 1695 votes were neceſſary to make a choice, that the Hon. NEHEMIAH KNIGHT, having 1794 votes, was re-elected, by a majority of 99, and that no choice had been made of the other repreſentative.—The votes for the ſeveral candidates were as follows:—

Nehemiah Knight	1794
Iſaac Wilbour,	1630
William Hunter,	1483
Thomas Arnold,	1456
Thomas B. Hazard,	310
Scattering,	27

The town of Gloceſter was at laſt divided into two towns.—The new town is to be called *Burrillville*, in compliment to the preſent Attorney-General, JAMES BURRILL, jun. Eſq. This meaſure was introduced by means of a petition, acted upon firſt in the Senate, laſt June ſeſſion, when the petition was carried by the caſting vote of the Honourable Lieutenant-Governor, ISAAC WILBOUR, Eſq. When this petition was before the Houſe of Repreſentatives, laſt February ſeſſion, at Eaſt-Greenwich, it was likewiſe carried by the ſingle vote of Mr. Wilbour, as Speaker. For which ſervice, ſo agreeable to the intereſts and wiſhes of the *ſouthern* part of the ſtate, he was, *by them*, rewarded with the place he now holds; for his late ſervices, in the ſame line, is he (as is reported) to be rewarded by a ſeat in Congreſs?

An act paſſed appointing the firſt Tueſday in December next, for the freemen of this ſtate to aſſemble in town-meetings, to elect a Repreſentative to Congreſs.

An act paſſed to prevent the circulation of Bank-Bills leſs than one dollar.

Thurſday the 27th inſt. was appointed to be obſerved as a day of Public Thanſgiving and Prayer, throughout this State.

The buſineſs of the ſeſſion was purſued with great induſtry and harmony. It is on all hands agreed, that party ſpirit has greatly abated: may it become entirely extinct.

It was the general underſtanding at Providence, among the repreſentatives of the different towns, and other gentlemen from different quarters of the State, that WILLIAM HUNTER, Eſq. of this town, and ISAAC WILBOUR, Eſq. of Little-Compton, are to be held up as the rival Candidates for a ſeat in the next Congreſs.—As the following letter, which was in circulation a very ſhort time before the laſt election, has not been publiſhed in our paper, we this day inſert it.—It explains the original motives of thoſe who nominated Mr. HUNTER, and the principles on which he is to be ſupported.—From the ſhortneſs of notice, and we are afraid from the want of proper exertion, Mr. KNIGHT has been elected by an inconſiderable majority over Mr. ARNOLD. In the conteſt that remains to be decided, between Mr. HUNTER and Mr. WILBOUR, if thoſe who agree in ſentiment with the following letter, will but exert themſelves, the election of Mr. HUNTER may be ſecured.—It muſt be clear to every candid mind, that his ſupporters are not ſuch from party motives or party principles; they only wiſh to ſee the State reſpectably repreſented, at this important period.

It certainly may be highly beneficial to the intereſts of this conſiderably commercial town, to be repreſented by one of its own Citizens, able to ſtate and promote thoſe intereſts.—We think that ſo far as relates to the Southern part of the State, there ought to be no heſitation between the two Candidates. Party ought not to interfere. Let the thing take its courſe: and let the man, the moſt competent to the undertaking, be appointed.

(CIRCULAR.)

Auguſt 22, 1806.

SIR,

A number of Freemen, whoſe Committee we are, viewing the preſent as a period of peculiar intereſt in the affairs of our country, and fearing the approach of a criſis even ſtill more important, in which to be feebly repreſented in the National Council, would be ſinking totally the importance of the State in the ſcale of the Union, and proſtituting our repreſentative rights, are deſirous of uniting with you, and with all who have the ſame ſentiments, in ſupport of a Repreſentation from this State, in the next Congreſs, able to diſcern, to purſue, and ſupport the real intereſts and honour of our country.—In this they hope they expreſs, at this time, the common ſentiment of the well-informed and well-diſpoſed of the whole community, who, having ever the ſame intereſts, can never long have ſeparate views, nor fail to purſue the general good with counſels undivided.

Believing theſe hopes and objects would be realized by the election of THOMAS ARNOLD (of Providence) and WILLIAM HUNTER, (of Newport) Eſquires, to repreſent this State in the next Congeſs, they have taken the liberty to nominate theſe Gentlemen as Candidates, and, in ſupport of their election, they hope for your warm co-operation.

We are, Sir, with ſentiments of confidence and eſteem,

Your obedient ſervants,

Committee for the town of Newport.
- *FRANCIS BRINLEY.*
- *CHRISTOPHER FOWLER,*
- *SAMUEL ELAM.*
- *DANIEL SHELDON.*
- *CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN,*
- *WALTER CHANNING,*

Committee for the town of Providence.
- *AMOS THROOP,*
- *JABEZ BOWEN*
- *JOHN INNES CLARK,*
- *JOHN DORRANCE.*
- *THOMAS P. IVES;*
- *WILLIAM GODDARD.*
- *SAMUEL G. ARNOLD,*
- *WILLIAM VALENTINE,*
- *JOHN CARLILE.*
- *BENJAMIN ABORN,*
- *WILLIAM LARKED,*

The Hon. Joſiah Quincy, a federaliſt, is re-elected a repreſentative of Congreſs for the diſtrict of Suffolk, Maſſachuſetts, by a majority of 524 votes, over his democratic opponent, James Prince, Eſq.

The Britiſh government has iſſued an order for opening the trade of Buenos Ayres to the Britiſh merchants; and reinforcements had been ſent out to hold the conqueſts.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte was preſented to his brother, the Emperor, the 7th of September, who immediately preſented him with the Great Ribbon of the Legion of Honor.

The Britiſh ſloop of war Avon, with Mr. Erſkine, the new Miniſter to the U. S. on board, has arrived at Norfolk, having touched at Bermuda.

The Congreſs of the United States will meet at Waſhington, the 1ſt of next month.

Arrived at Boſton, on Monday laſt, the brig Somes, Fairfield, 19 days from Dominique.—Spoke 29th October lat. 36, 28. long. 69, 13, ſhip Eagle, Shearman, from Rhode-Iſland, for Africa, under jury-maſts, ſhe ſailed from Newport October 1, and was upſet in a gale on the 14th, lat. 34, long. 55, carried away or cut away all her maſts, and then ſhe righted; was making the beſt of her way back to Rhode-Iſland, declined aſſiſtance, being chiefly in want of ſpars, which the Somes had not, people all well.

Boſton Palladium of Tueſday laſt

MARRIED.—On Sunday evening laſt, by the Rev. Mr. Eddy, Mr. *Samuel Stall*, to Miſs *Sarah Ambroſe*, daughter of the late Capt. Iſrael Ambroſe, of this town.

DIED.—In this town, yeſterday morning, Miſs *Abigail Potter*, eldeſt daughter of Mr. William Potter, in the 43d year of her age.—Early perſuaded of the truth of the Chriſtian religion, ſhe embraced it with ſincerity, and after the example of her bleſſed Saviour, exhibited in her life and converſation that meekneſs and humility which are truly characteriſtic of the Chriſtian.—With mildneſs and ſweetneſs of diſpoſition, ſhe cheerfully fulfilled all the duties of her ſtation.—She was uniformly a dutiful and affectionate daughter, a kind and loving ſiſter, an obliging neighbour, a ſincere and faithful friend—At the call of her divine Maſter, ſhe cheerfully reſigned herſelf up to his will, relying on the merits of her crucified Redeemer; and without a murmur calmly put off this mortal body, in the full expectation of a bleſſed *Immortality*—Her funeral will be this afternoon, at half paſt two o'clock, from the dwelling-houſe of her father on the Point; where her relations and friends are requeſted to attend without further invitation.

—At Warren, Maſſachuſetts, on the 25th ult. General *Knox*, in the 57th year of hit age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, November 7.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Huntreſs, Helme,	New-York
Two-Brothers, Congdon,	Alexandria
Sally, Potter,	Norfolk
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Deborah, Spencer,	Charleſton
Hiram, Valentine,	New-York
Sloop Fame, Waldin,	Ditto
Sally. Winſlow,	Ditto

Juſt Received,

And for Sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, No. 1, Long-Wharf, among others, the following Books, viz.

WALPOLE's GARLAND OF FLOWERS; compoſed of tranſlations, chiefly original, from the Spaniſh. Italian, Greek, Latin, German, &c. 1 vol. 12mo:

A few more copies of Jackſon's reflections on the commerce of the Mediterranean, 1 vol. 8vo.

Nautical Almanacks for 1807.

Linn's powers of Genius, 1 vol. 12mo.

Johnſon's Raſſelas, 1 vol. 12mo.

Parkhurſt's Greek Lexicon, 1 vol 8vo.

Calvigero's Hiſtory of Mexico, embelliſhed with a great number of ſuperb plates, 3 vols. 8vo.

Acerbi's travels through Sweden, Finland and Lapland, to the North Cape, in the years 1798 and 1799, illuſtrated with ſeventeen elegant engravings, 2 vols. 4to.—*This is a work of very diſtinguiſhed reputation, and cannot fail of highly inſtructing and amuſing its reader.*

Alſo for Sale as above,

An extenſive aſſortment of Children's Books, calculated to afford both amuſement and inſtruction—at wholeſale and retail.

☞ *Juſt publiſhed at Philadelphia, and will be for Sale at the office of the Newport Mercury in a few days,*

THIEUBALT's ORIGINAL ANECDOTES OF FREDERICK THE SECOND.

CARR's STRANGER IN IRELAND, and ſeveral other new and intereſting publications.

Newport, Nov. 7. 1806.

ALMANACKS.

THE FARMER's, THOMAS's, and BICKERSTAFF's RHODE-ISLAND ALMANACKS, for 1807, are for ſale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, No. 1, Long-Wharf, by the groſs, dozen or ſingle, at the ſame price as where they are printed.

Newport, Nov. 7. 1806.

Simeon & Edward Martin,

No. 51, and 52, Long-Wharf,

HAVE for Sale, the following Merchandize, recently imported from Cronſtadt, per ſhip George Waſhington, viz.

St. Peterſburgh Clean HEMP,
FLAX,
SAILCLOTH,
RAVENS DUCK,
BLEACH'D SHIRTINGS,
DIAPERS,
HACKABACKS,
Old Sable IRON, 1¼, 1½, 1⅞, 2, 2½, and 2¾ inches broad,
Do. do. do. ¾, 1, 1½, and 1¾ inches ſquare,
Alſo, new Sable do. 2⅛, 2¼ and 2⅞ inches broad.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1806.

AMERICAN GUN-POWDER.

SIXTY Caſks of American GUN POWDER, manufactured at the Brandywine Mills in Wilmington. (Del) by Meſſrs E. T. Dupuot de Neauvous & Co. warranted equal to any imported, juſt received, and for ſale by

JOHN THURSTON.

No. 10, Bannister's Wharf.

Who has alſo for Sale,

A general aſſortment of GROCERIES.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1806.

NEWPORT INSURANCE OFFICE,
5th November, 1806.

A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend was this day declared by the Board of Directors, and will be paid when demanded at their Office.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL CONVENTION of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in this State, will be held at Trinity Church, in Newport, on Wedneſday the 12th inſtant.

By Order,

JEREMIAH F. JENKINS, *Sec'ry.*

Providence, Nov. 1, 1806.

TO BE SOLD,

(And poſſeſſion given the 25th March next)

ABOUT 13 Acres of excellent land, ſituated in Middletown, about 2½ miles from Newport.—For further particulars and terms apply to

DANIEL PECKHAM.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1806.

FOUND,

A TIPPET.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1806.

THE Connexion in buſineſs ſubſiſting between *Mein & Rogers*, and *Nathaniel Dearborn*, is this day diſſolved by mutual conſent.

Newport, October 25, 1806.

THE buſineſs will be continued by NATHANIEL DEARBORN No. 77 Thames-Street, oppoſite Mr. Townſend's Coffee Houſe.

Mr. Dearborn returns his thanks to his friends and the public for paſt encouragement, and intends by unremitted exertions to merit a continuance of their patronage.

The Book and Stationary Store is furniſhed with a variety of pleaſing and uſeful ſtock, for ſale on reaſonable terms.

Book-Binding, in all its branches, faithfully executed.—Merchants Account Books of any ſize, Engliſh or American paper, made in the neateſt improved manner, and at ſhort notice.—Old Books re-bound.

Newport, Oct. 25, 1806.

WE the ſubſcribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors againſt the eſtate of *Benning Pickering*, late of Newport, Mariner, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, do hereby give notice, that ſix months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of ſaid eſtate, to bring in and prove their reſpective claims; and that we will attend at our reſpective dwellings for that purpoſe.

WILLIAM MOORE, jun.
STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

And all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

NANCY PICKERING, *Adm'x.*

Newport, Nov. 7, 1806.

WE the ſubſcribers being by the Court of Probate for the town of Newport, appointed commiſſioners to receive, examine and adjuſt the claims, againſt the eſtate of *Daniel Anthony*, late of ſaid Newport, mariner, deceaſed repreſented inſolvent, do hereby give notice, that ſix months from the date hereof are allowed by ſaid Court, to the creditors of the ſaid eſtate, to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend for that purpoſe, at the houſe of Anſtus Anthony in Newport, widow of ſaid Daniel, on every firſt ſecond day in each month, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN SLOCUM, } *Com'rs.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, }

Newport, 3d mo. 11th, 1806.

THE Subſcriber having been duly appointed Adminiſtratrix on the eſtate of her late huſband, *Daniel Anthony*, late of Newport, in the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, mariner, deceaſed, and having given bonds according to law for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt thereby repoſed in her, requeſts all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment to her.

ANSTUS ANTHONY, *Adm'x.*

Newport, 3d mo. 11th, 1806.

wretched situation? And is all this indicative of no unfriendly design? If the successes of Bonaparte do not meet with a repulse, the time is not far distant, when we may expect to be visited by a ray of indignation from that deadly meteor, which has so long been the terror and the bane of Europe; and it is no idle panic, or disgraceful fear, in our present situation, to dread being consumed by its heat.

Justified in our apprehensions, by the fate of other nations, and incompassed as we are with peril, what line of conduct ought the United States to pursue? is a question in which all have an interest, and on which all have a right to express their opinion.

A coalition with Great-Britain, which was lately proposed through the medium of a democratic paper, might encrease the probability of *her* successful resistance, and possibly add something to *our* security. But it is a measure, attended, in the prospect, with numerous and insurmountable difficulties. One which cannot be resorted to, except as the last alternative. Our dependence for safety, must center in ourselves. By leaning on a foreign reed, we may, (if it is possible,) sink into a deeper lethargy, and awake only to behold our ruin.

If we are invaded, here, as in Britain, it must be "a war of extermination:" for the people of this country, however blind they may be to the approaches of danger, would never wear the yoke with tameness and submission. Our preparations then should be commensurate with their object. Not the precipitate measures of despair, but a cool, wise, and vigorous preparation. War, in any of its forms, is very expensive. But shall this country be the sport of foreign powers, because its defence would cost something? Our property, and our independence, are they of no value? But what is property, if it is not secure? and what is our independence, if we are not prepared to maintain it?

After provision for a navy, which presents itself as the easiest and most natural mode of defence, the great object should be to excite a *military spirit* throughout the nation.—Eighteen years of uninterrupted peace, have consigned most of our revolutionary heroes to the grave, and introduced upon the stage a new generation, who have only heard the "storm of war" rolling at a distance. They have never been hardened before the cannon's mouth, nor have they, like veteran soldiers, learned fearlessly, to look death in the face. A spirit of party, and of money making, seem almost exclusively to prevail. The sword is rusting in its scabbard; and the nation, however willing, is at least unprepared to draw it in her defence. It is time that a military ardour should be excited in the country, and that government should assume a tone of energy and decision. Let government take a bold stand.—Show some point around which to rally in the hour of danger, and a nation of freemen are ready to support them. If our rulers are patriots, they will watch with a jealous eye, every encroachment, derogatory to the national honor; and will take all those precautions for our security, which the present crisis imperiously demands. They will do it; although they may have to encounter opposition.—They will do it, even at the risk of present popularity.—Will they not be persuaded that popularity, founded on the adoption of measures which tend to the commitment of the national honor, and ultimately to the ruin of the country, cannot be lasting?—that the laurels, which are intended to decorate their brows, will wither ere they are planted there: Or if this is a lost hope, will not the nation awake from its slumber, and with united voice, demand those measures, which will enable us, when the Tyrant of the East shall demand the homage of "earth and water," to reply, like the Spartan government to the demands of Persia, "Dyonisius is at Corinth."

SCOEVOLA.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1806.

RHODE-ISLAND LEGISLATURE.

On Saturday the 1st inst. the General Assembly of this State, holden at Providence, adjourned, to meet again at East-Greenwich, on the last Monday in February next.—Very little public business was done in the course of the session, the legislature being principally employed in the trial of petitions, and other business of a private nature.

The most important object to which the attention of the Assembly was directed, was the new Militia Bill, which, after a minute examination, section by section, was adopted by the House of Representatives; but it was not acted upon in the Senate.

The committee to whom were referred the examination of the votes for Members of Congress, reported, that the whole number of electors in this State, who voted for Representatives to Congress, was 3389, and 1695 votes were necessary to make a choice, that the Hon. NEHEMIAH KNIGHT, having 1794 votes, was re-elected, by a majority of 99, and that no choice had been made of the other representative.—The votes for the several candidates were as follows:—

Nehemiah Knight	1794
Isaac Wilbour,	1630
William Hunter,	1483
Thomas Arnold,	1456
Thomas B. Hazard,	310
Scattering,	27

The town of Glocester was at last divided into two towns.—The new town is to be called *Burrillville*, in compliment to the present Attorney-General, JAMES BURRILL, jun. Esq. This measure was introduced by means of a petition, acted upon first in the Senate, last June session, when the petition was carried by the casting vote of the Honourable Lieutenant-Governor, ISAAC WILBOUR, Esq. When this petition was before the House of Representatives, last February session, at East-Greenwich, it was likewise carried by the single vote of Mr. Wilbour, as Speaker. For which service, so agreeable to the interests and wishes of the *southern* part of the state, he was, *by them*, rewarded with the place he now holds; for his late services, in the same line, is he (as is reported) to be rewarded by a seat in Congress?

An act passed appointing the first Tuesday in December next, for the freemen of this state to assemble in town-meetings, to elect a Representative to Congress.

An act passed to prevent the circulation of Bank-Bills less than one dollar.

Thursday the 27th inst. was appointed to be observed as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer, throughout this State.

The business of the session was pursued with great industry and harmony. It is on all hands agreed, that party spirit has greatly abated: may it become entirely extinct.

It was the general understanding at Providence, among the representatives of the different towns, and other gentlemen from different quarters of the State, that WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq. of this town, and ISAAC WILBOUR, Esq. of Little-Compton, are to be held up as the rival Candidates for a seat in the next Congress.—As the following letter, which was in circulation a very short time before the last election, has not been published in our paper, we this day insert it.—It explains the original motives of those who nominated Mr. HUNTER, and the principles on which he is to be supported.—From the shortness of notice, and we are afraid from the want of proper exertion, Mr. KNIGHT has been elected by an inconsiderable majority over Mr. ARNOLD. In the contest that remains to be decided, between Mr. HUNTER and Mr. WILBOUR, if those who agree in sentiment with the following letter, will but exert themselves, the election of Mr. HUNTER may be secured.—It must be clear to every candid mind, that his supporters are not such from party motives or party principles; they only wish to see the State respectably represented, at this important period.

It certainly may be highly beneficial to the interests of this considerably commercial town, to be represented by one of its own Citizens, able to state and promote those interests.—We think that so far as relates to the Southern part of the State, there ought to be no hesitation between the two Candidates. Party ought not to interfere. Let the thing take its course: and let the man, the most competent to the undertaking, be appointed.

(CIRCULAR.)

August 22, 1806.

SIR,

A number of Freemen, whose Committee we are, viewing the present as a period of peculiar interest in the affairs of our country, and fearing the approach of a crisis even still more important, in which to be feebly represented in the National Council, would be sinking totally the importance of the State in the scale of the Union, and prostituting our representative rights, are desirous of uniting with you, and with all who have the same sentiments, in support of a Representation from this State, in the next Congress, able to discern, to pursue, and support the real interests and honour of our country.—In this they hope they express, at this time, the common sentiment of the well-informed and well-disposed of the whole community, who, having ever the same interests, can never long have separate views, nor fail to pursue the general good with counsels undivided.

Believing these hopes and objects would be realized by the election of THOMAS ARNOLD (of Providence) and WILLIAM HUNTER, (of Newport) Esquires, to represent this State in the next Congess, they have taken the liberty to nominate those Gentlemen as Candidates, and, in support of their election, they hope for your warm co-operation.

We are, Sir, with sentiments of confidence and esteem,

Your obedient servants,

Committee for the town of Newport.
- *FRANCIS BRINLEY,*
- *CHRISTOPHER FOWLER,*
- *SAMUEL ELAM.*
- *DANIEL SHELDON,*
- *CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN,*
- *WALTER CHANNING,*

Committee for the town of Providence.
- *AMOS THROOP,*
- *JABEZ BOWEN*
- *JOHN INNES CLARK,*
- *JOHN DORRANCE,*
- *THOMAS P. IVES;*
- *WILLIAM GODDARD,*
- *SAMUEL G. ARNOLD,*
- *WILLIAM VALENTINE,*
- *JOHN CARLILE,*
- *BENJAMIN ABORN,*
- *WILLIAM LARKED,*

The Hon. Josiah Quincy, a federalist, is re-elected a representative of Congress for the district of Suffolk, Massachusetts, by a majority of 524 votes, over his democratic opponent, James Prince, Esq.

The British government has issued an order for opening the trade of Buenos Ayres to the British merchants; and reinforcements had been sent out to hold the conquests.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte was presented to his brother, the Emperor, the 7th of September, who immediately presented him with the Great Ribbon of the Legion of Honor.

The British sloop of war Avon, with Mr. Erskine, the new Minister to the U. S. on board, has arrived at Norfolk, having touched at Bermuda.

The Congress of the United States will meet at Washington, the 1st of next month.

Arrived at Boston, on Monday last, the brig Somes, Fairfield, 19 days from Dominique.—Spoke 29th October lat. 36, 28 long. 69, 13, ship Eagle, Shearman, from Rhode-Island, for Africa, under jury-masts, she sailed from Newport October 1, and was upset in a gale on the 14th, lat. 34, long. 55 carried away or cut away all her masts, and then she righted; was making the best of her way back to Rhode-Island, declined assistance, being chiefly in want of spars, which the Somes had not, people all well.

Boston Palladium of Tuesday last

MARRIED.—On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Eddy, Mr. *Samuel Stall*, to Miss *Sarah Ambrose*, daughter of the late Capt. Israel Ambrose, of this town.

DIED.—In this town, yesterday morning, Miss *Abigail Potter*, eldest daughter of Mr. William Potter, in the 43d year of her age.—Early persuaded of the truth of the Christian religion, she embraced it with sincerity, and after the example of her blessed Saviour, exhibited in her life and conversation that meekness and humility which are truly characteristic of the Christian.—With mildness and sweetness of disposition, she cheerfully fulfilled all the duties of her station.—She was uniformly a dutiful and affectionate daughter, a kind and loving sister, an obliging neighbour, a sincere and faithful friend—At the call of her divine Master, she cheerfully resigned herself up to his will, relying on the merits of her crucified Redeemer; and without a murmur calmly put off this mortal body, in the full expectation of a blessed *Immortality*—Her funeral will be this afternoon, at half past two o'clock, from the dwelling-house of her father on the Point; where her relations and friends are requested to attend without further invitation.

—At Warren, Massachusetts, on the 25th ult. General *Knox*, in the 57th year of hit age.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, November 7.

ENTERED.	*From*
Sloop Huntress, Helme,	New-York
Two-Brothers, Congdon,	Alexandria
Sally, Potter,	Norfolk
CLEARED.	*For*
Schooner Deborah, Spencer,	Charleston
Hiram, Valentine,	New-York
Sloop Fame, Waldin,	Ditto
Sally. Winslow,	Ditto

Just Received,

And for Sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, No. 1, Long-Wharf, among others, the following Books, viz.

WALPOLE's GARLAND OF FLOWERS; composed of translations, chiefly original, from the Spanish, Italian, Greek, Latin, German, &c. 1 vol. 12mo:

A few more copies of Jackson's reflections on the commerce of the Mediterranean, 1 vol. 8vo.

Nautical Almanacks for 1807.

Linn's powers of Genius, 1 vol. 12mo.

Johnson's Rasselas, 1 vol. 12mo.

Parkhurst's Greek Lexicon, 1 vol. 8vo.

Calvigero's History of Mexico, embellished with a great number of superb plates, 3 vols. 8vo.

Acerbi's travels through Sweden, Finland and Lapland, to the North Cape, in the years 1798 and 1799, illustrated with seventeen elegant engravings, 2 vols. 4to.—*This is a work of very distinguished reputation, and cannot fail of highly instructing and amusing its reader.*

Also for Sale as above,

An extensive assortment of Children's Books, calculated to afford both amusement and instruction—at wholesale and retail.

☞ *Just published at Philadelphia, and will be for Sale at the office of the Newport Mercury in a few days,*

THIEUBALT's ORIGINAL ANECDOTES OF FREDERICK THE SECOND.

CARR's STRANGER IN IRELAND, and several other new and interesting publications.

Newport, Nov. 7. 1806.

ALMANACKS.

THE FARMER's, THOMAS's, and BICKERSTAFF's RHODE-ISLAND ALMANACKS, for 1807, are for sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, No. 1, Long-Wharf, by the gross, dozen or single, at the same price as where they are printed.

Newport, Nov. 7. 1806.

Simeon & Edward Martin,

No. 51, and 52, Long-Wharf,

HAVE for Sale, the following Merchandize, recently imported from Cronstadt, per ship George Washington, viz.

St. Petersburgh Clean HEMP,
FLAX,
SAILCLOTH,
RAVENS DUCK,
BLEACH'D SHIRTINGS,
DIAPERS,
HACKABACKS,
Old Sable IRON, 1¼, 1½, 1⅞, 2, 2½, and 2⅞ inches broad,
Do. do. do. ¾, 1, 1⅛, and 1½ inches square,
Also, new Sable do. 2⅛, 2¼ and 2⅞ inches broad.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1806.

AMERICAN GUN-POWDER.

SIXTY Casks of American GUN POWDER, manufactured at the Brandywine Mills in Wilmington (Del.) by Messrs E. T. Dupuot de Neauvous & Co. warranted equal to any imported, just received, and for sale by

JOHN THURSTON,
No. 10, Bannister's Wharf.

Who has also for Sale,

A general assortment of GROCERIES.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1806.

NEWPORT INSURANCE OFFICE,
5th November, 1806.

A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend was this day declared by the Board of Directors, and will be paid when demanded at their Office.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL CONVENTION of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in this State, will be held at Trinity Church, in Newport, on Wednesday the 12th instant.

By Order,
JEREMIAH F. JENKINS, *Sec'ry.*

Providence, Nov. 1, 1806.

TO BE SOLD,

(And possession given the 25th March next)

ABOUT 13 Acres of excellent land, situated in Middletown, about 2½ miles from Newport.—For further particulars and terms apply to

DANIEL PECKHAM.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1806.

FOUND,

A TIPPET.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1806.

THE Connexion in business subsisting between *Mein & Rogers*, and *Nathaniel Dearborn*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Newport, October 25, 1806.

THE business will be continued by NATHANIEL DEARBORN No. 77 Thames-Street, opposite Mr. Townsend's Coffee House.

Mr. Dearborn returns his thanks to his friends and the public for past encouragement, and intends by unremitted exertions to merit a continuance of their patronage.

The Book and Stationary Store is furnished with a variety of pleasing and useful stock, for sale on reasonable terms.

Book-Binding, in all its branches, faithfully executed.—Merchants Account Books of any size, English or American paper, made in the latest improved manner, and at short notice.—Old Books re-bound.

Newport, Oct. 25, 1806.

WE the subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of *Benning Pickering*, late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate, to bring in and prove their respective claims; and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose.

WILLIAM MOORE, jun.
STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

And all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

NANCY PICKERING, *Adm'x.*

Newport, Nov. 7, 1806.

WE the subscribers being by the Court of Probate for the town of Newport, appointed commissioners to receive, examine and adjust the claims, against the estate of *Daniel Anthony*, late of said Newport, mariner, deceased represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed by said Court, to the creditors of the said estate, to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend for that purpose, at the house of Anstus Anthony in Newport, widow of said Daniel, on every first second day in each month, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN SLOCUM,
BENJAMIN HADWEN, } *Com'rs.*

Newport, 3d mo. 11th, 1806.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of her late husband, *Daniel Anthony*, late of Newport, in the state of Rhode-Island, mariner, deceased, and having given bonds according to law for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby reposed in her, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to her.

ANSTUS ANTHONY, *Adm'x.*

Newport, 3d mo. 11th, 1806.

William Crooke

Offers at his STORE, No. 105, Thames-street, at Wholesale and Retail,

MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Claret, Vidonia, Teneriffe, Colemenar, and Malaga } WINES.

14 pipes of Cognac Brandy
Do. Barcelona Do.
20 puncheons of Jamaica Spirits
Do. St. Croix Rum
Holland Geneva, by the pipe.

Gunpowder, Hyson, Young-Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS.

Batavia Coffee.

Loaf, lump, powdered and brown } SUGARS.

Molasses by the hogshead
Flour by the barrel.
Hibbert's brown Stout by cask or dozen.
Albany Ale by the dozen.
Bottled Cyder.
Best English and American Cheese
Norfolk Hams.
Tobacco by the keg.
Lorrillard's Snuff by the bladder.
Pipes by the Box.
York Soap by the box.
Turkey Figs.
Box Raisins.
Fresh Zante Currants.
Soft-shelled Almonds.
Chocolate by the box.
Sweet Oil in bottles and flasks
Spices of all kinds.
Cordials.
Preserves.
Crockery and Glass Ware.

Newport, Aug. 1, 1806.

FOR SALE, BY

Wm. & H. MOORE,

No. 5, Market-Square,

JAMAICA Spirits N. E. Rum, French Brandy, Geneva, Molasses } by the hogshead or barrel

Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Madeira, Malaga } WINE

Bohea, Souchong, Hyson-skin } TEAS

Brown Sugar per box or barrel
Loaf and powdered Do.
Chocolate per box, dozen or single pound
30 barrels Flour
... casks excellent Rice
Pimento and Cassia
Indigo and Starch
Coffee per bag, dozen or single pound

☞ Sundry Goods in the Hard-Ware line as usual, cheap for cash or approved Notes.

Newport, July 18, 1806.

FOR SALE, BY

CHARLES C. HOSKINS & CO.

At their STORE, No. 112 & 115, Thames-Street

TWENTY Barrels of superfine and fine Flour.
Half Barrels Do.
7 Tons Hemp.
Russia and Ravens Duck.
Russia Sheeting.
Sheet Lead.
4 and 6 lb. Iron Shot.
Seine and sewing Twine.
Nails; Brads; and Tacks.
Bunting; red, white and blue.
Ship-Chandlery; Crockery and Glass Ware.

Also a general assortment of West-India Goods, Wholesale and Retail.

N. B. Just received and for sale as above, 6 pipes 4th and 2d proof Old Cognac Brandy; boxes Bourdeaux Claret, of two dozen bottles each, of a superior quality.

Newport, April 18, 1806.

NOW Landing, at LONG-WHARF, the Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, from St Petersburgh, consisting of

90 Tons clean Hemp;
45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.
30 Do. new Sable Do. }
15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches square.
2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.
Russia and Raven's Duck, of the first Quality,

for sale, by

SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN,

For Cash, or unquestionable Notes *only*, at either Bank.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel. Coal by the bushel. *Newport, June* 1806.

FOR SALE,

Just as she returned from a Fishing Voyage,

THE Schooner DOLPHIN, now lying at East-Greenwich, burthen 57 Tons, six years old, well sheathed, and may be fitted for sea with a small expence.—For particulars enquire of *Michael Spink*, at East-Greenwich, or *Earl* and *Anthon* at Newport.

Newport, Sept. 26, 1806.

CALL AND SEE.

NATHANIEL SWEET, & Co.

(No. 109. Cheapest-Side, Newport,)

WHO inform their customers and others, that wish to purchase on terms as low, or lower, than ever were sold in this town, that they have just received a good assortment of Fall GOODS, from Boston and New-York, bought with cash.—The smallest favour will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Oct. 24. 1806.

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO

Inform their Friends and the Public, that they have just received a handsome supply of GOODS; *among which are,*

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Extra superfine English blue and black do.
Excellent blue and black and drab Cassimeres
A handsome assortment of summer Waistcoating
Very fine Linens and Long Lawns
Fine 3-4 and 4-4 Shirting Cottons
Men's superfine cotton Hose
Men's black English silk do.
Men's lead-coloured silk Gloves
Parasols and Lutestrings
Umbrelas
Plain and striped cotton Cassimeres
White Jeans
Very fine white Flannels
Extra long white and coloured kid Gloves
Picnic Gloves and Mitts
Silk Sleeves
Fine 1 and 7-8 Diaper
Eight pieces ingrained floor and stair Carpeting
White, buff and pink Barcelona Handkerchiefs
6-4 to 8-4 silk Shawls plaid and damasked
Pink, buff, blue and white Ginghams
Silk and cotton Shambray Muslins
Lenoe, picquet, and laced Muslins
6-4 cambric Dimities
Ladies superfine white and black cotton Hose with clocks
Do. black, slate, white and flesh-coloured silk do.
Tiffany Faus
A few pieces of handsome furniture Dimity
Elegant furniture Chintz of twelve different patterns and colours
White and rich coloured chintz Fringe
White and rich Bed-Lace
Fine diaper Table-Cloths, 5-4 to 12-4
5-4 and 6-4 Diaper, suitable for Do.
Cane and Willow in sheets
White Crapes
Fine India Book-Muslins.

Newport, June 6, 1806.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed administrator on the estate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, merchant, deceased, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby reposed in him, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber Executrix of the late Will and Testament of her late Husband, *Benjamin Mason* of Newport, Physician,, deceased, finding that accounts in his books against a number of persons are still unsettled, again requests all persons who are thus indebted to his estate to make immediate payment, or to give their notes to her for the sums respectively due from them to the said estate.—And she hereby gives notice that all such accounts which shall remain unsettled until after the 21st of September next, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for settlement.

MARGARET MASON, *Exec'x*

Newport, July 25, 1806.

FOR SALE,

A BRICK HOUSE, situated near the Rev. Mr. Tenney's Meeting-House, large enough for a middling Family, with the Garden Lot adjoining, and a Right in an excellent Well of Water near to the House, under which is a deep, dry Cellar.—For terms apply to

WILLIAM ELLERY.

Newport, June 6, 1806.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd
Best London White-Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease Prussian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Litharge White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glass and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry properly prepared.

By sending the Dimension of a House, Room Vessel, &c. &c. their distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of colours for any work at the shortest notice, with directions to ... *April* 10, 1805

TO BE LET,

And entered immediately,

THE handsome and spacious MANSION-HOUSE, with the appurtenances hereto belonging, late the property of Governor WANTON, deceased, situated in Thames-street.—Apply to

THOMAS WICKHAM.

Newport Sept 12, 1806.

FLAX-SEED, WANTED

For which the highest Price will be given by

CHRISTOPHER RHODES.

Newport, August 15, 1806.

FOR SALE, BY

MEIN & ROGERS,

No. 77, Thames-street,

Opposite Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House,

THIRTY Hogsheads Jamaica 4th-proof Rum.
20 boxes Havanna brown Sugar.
6 do. white do.
50 empty Geneva cases.
8 quarter-casks sherry Wine of a superior quality.
1000 lbs. excellent old Cheese.
Cognac and Spanish Brandy per pipe.
Holland's Geneva do.
New Rum per hogshead.
New-York Soap per box.
Connecticut mould Candles per do.
Bohea, Souchong and young-hyson Tea, per chest.

Also,—A large and extensive assortment of GROCERIES at retail. Likewise, 4 bales blue Nankeens.

Newport, July 25, 1806.

TO BE LET,

THE Estate in Mary-Street, now occupied by *William Hunter, Esq.* belonging to Mrs. Russell.—For terms apply to

ASHER ROBBINS.

Newport, Oct. 10, 1806.

New Goods.

A LARGE Supply of New GOODS, worthy the attention of the public, just received and for sale, cheap, at both their Stores, by

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.

Newport, Oct. 10, 1806.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO GIRL, 14 years old.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Oct. 10, 1806.

JAMES PERRY

HAS FOR SALE,

At Store, No. 3, on his Wharf,

FRESH Superfine FLOUR, by the barrel.

Also, a constant supply of Christopher and John Dexter's Lime, it being of the best kind made.

☞ Storage to be had as usual, in excellent Stores.

Newport, Sept. 19 1806.

CORK SOLE SHOES.

JOHN M. MANSFIELD,

Respectfully informs the Ladies of Newport, and the public in general,

THAT he has just received a supply of Cork Sole and walking Shoes of the latest fashions; he has also just received a general supply of Shoes of almost every description.—He also informs them, that he receives a regular supply of Shoes every week, from his manufactory in Lynn; Ladies that want any particular kind of Shoes, may have them made to any pattern by leaving directions at his Shoe Store, No. 114, Thames-Street.

N. B. Any person wishing to contract for Shoes by the quantity for the Southern or West-India market, may have them on the shortest notice by applying at the above store, on as good terms as at any shoe store in the United States.—He keeps constantly on hand, Roxbury boot-legs and tops, &c. &c.

Newport, Oct. 17, 1806.

REMOVAL.

JOHN W. DAVIS

Respectfully informs his friends and the public,

THAT he has removed his Shoe-Store to No. 104, Thames Street, a few doors north of his former stand, and directly opposite the Store of *Mr. Christopher Rhodes*, where he has just received from Boston and elsewhere, a large supply of Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoes, Boots, &c. &c. which, with his former stock, now makes his assortment general and extensive. Among them are the following, which he offers for sale, by the dozen or single pair, on as good terms as can be purchased in the State, viz.

Ladies English Kid, square and sharp Toes.
Do. Morocco, with and without heels,
Do. Do. Walking Shoes,
Do. Do. with Cork Soles,
Do. black Velvet, with and without heels.
Misses Kid and Morocco Shoes and Slippers, of different sizes and qualities.
Women's and misses Leather do. do.
Children's of all kinds.
Men's Morocco Pumps, of the first quality.
Do. (customers) calf-skin Shoes of the best kind.
Boys do. do.
Men's and Boys thick do.
Suwarrow and Top Boots of a superior quality.
Half-Leg Draw do.
Thick Sea do.
Low-priced Shoes by the dozen, suitable for shipping.
A handsome assortment of Boot Legs and Tops.
Yellow Morrocco Skins, for Boot-Linings.
Goat and Sheep do. for binding.

Also,

An excellent assortment men's fine and coarse Hats, from Seven Dollars to Five Shillings

An assortment of Trunks, of various sizes.

He continues the business of Boot and Shoe-making in all its branches, at the stand formerly occupied as a Shoe-Store, No 1, Mill-Street, from which his store will be supplied with Boots and Shoes of every description, and of the best quality. Gentlemen favouring him with their custom, may depend on punctuality.

He solicits a portion of the public patronage, with assurances on his part, of every exertion to please; while he is not unmindful of the liberal encouragement he has already received. To his old customers he tenders his sincere thanks, and solicits a continuance of their favors.

Orders from Town or Country strictly attended to, and the smallest favors gratefully received

N. B Boots and Shoes, made as usual, to any measure, at the shortest notice.

Newport, Oct. 24, 1806.

BOWEN & ENNIS

Offer for Sale,

At their Store on Stevens's Wharf,

JAMAICA and Windward-Island Rum, by the hogshead or barrel
Molasses by do. do.
Holland Gin by pipe or barrel
Brown Sugar by hogshead barrel or box
Loaf-Sugar
Coffee by the bag
French Brandy by the barrel
Superfine Flour by do.
Philadelphia and Swedes Iron, flat and square bars
Russia and Ravens Duck
Sewing Twine
Rice by the cask
Madeira Wine, by the pipe, half pipe, or quarter-cask
Cabooses, Anchors, Ash Oars, Rosin. Tar and Turpentine
Cedar Shingles
White and black Oak hogshead Staves
1400 Wt. Soal-Leather
1000 bushels Bonavista Salt, and
1700 bushels course Ditto, for Farmers' use
A small assortment of Ship-Chandlery and Groceries at retail, as usual.

Newport, Sept. 26 1806.

NEW GOODS.

For Sale at No. 88, Thames-Street, by

JAMES MUMFORD,

ENGLISH, Spanish and Dutch, black and blue Broadcloths of a superior quality; Cassimeres; Sattinetts for pantaloons; worsted Cord; fancy ditto for vests; Orleans cloths; Coatings; Flannels; Baizes; Serges; Cassinets; Plains, and Forest cloths; Blankets of various widths; Fearnoughts; Ladies cloths for habits; Ladies black and lead coloured worsted Hose; Durants; Bombazets; Calimancoes; Shalloon; Tammies; Russels; Velvets; Ginghams; Dimities; Shambray Muslins; India sheer ditto; Scotch ditto; Leno and Jackonet ditto; fine shirting ditto; Cambricks; Cambrick Dimities white and coloured; India fine cottons; Calicoes; Sarcenet; silk Gloves; silk Hose for Gentlemen and Ladies; Persians; Sattins; a handsome assortment of Ribbons; sewing silk; twist, white and black Laces; cambrick thread; white and coloured ditto; checks; brown Holland; Combs of the latest fashion; cotton in balls; Ladies habit Gloves; &c. &c.

The above Goods are just received from Boston and will be sold as low as at any Store in town.

Newport, Oct. 17. 1806.

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER,

Has for Sale,

TWENTY Pipes excellent GENEVA, from Amsterdam, entitled to debenture.

Newport, Oct. 17, 1806.

NEW STORE.

PETER P. REMINGTON,

No. 125, Thames-Street,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public

THAT he has taken the Store recently occupied by Dr. King, where he has received, and is now exposing for Sale, an excellent assortment of Dry Goods, calculated for the present and approaching season, which he is determined to sell extremely cheap for cash, among which are the following, viz:—

Superfine and common Broadcloths, superfine and common Cassimeres, Sattinets, worsted Cords, fancy ditto for vests, fashionable Calicoes, furniture Chintz, silk and cotton Shambray Muslins, red, yellow and white Flannels, Baizes, Coatings, Plains, Devonshire Kersey, Bombazetts, worsted Hose, black silk ditto, ladies silk ditto, Calimancoes, Durants, Russels, black, olive and drab Velvets, Linens, brown Holland, silk Gloves, habit ditto, Gentlemen's beaver Gloves, Cambric Dimity, black Cambric, white ditto, sheer Muslin, sprig'd ditto, Leno ditto, black and white Millinet, Ribbons, Buttons, Suspenders, Madrass Handkerchiefs, and fine India Cottons.—Likewise a quantity of excellent Gurrahs, remarkably cheap.

Newport, Oct. 17, 1806.

NOTICE.

THE Managers of the *East-Greenwich Road Lottery* inform the public, that they flatter themselves they shall be able to commence the drawing of the first Class thereof, in all the month of December next; and request all those who wish to promote so useful an undertaking, to supply themselves with Tickets, which may be had of either of the Managers, and in Newport, at the office of the Newport Mercury.

THOMAS TILLINGHAST, THOMAS HALL, BENJAMIN VAUGHN, jun. } *Managers.*

East-Greenwich, Oct. 24. 1806.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogshead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molasses by the hogshead.
500 bushels of Turks-Island Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels of NO. 2 Beef.

Newport, Oct. 6, 1806.

William Crooke

Offers at his STORE, No. 105, Thames-street, at Wholesale and Retail,

MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Claret, Vidonia, Teneriffe, Colemenar, and Malaga } WINES.
14 pipes of Cognac Brandy
Do. Barcelona Do.
20 puncheons of Jamaica Spirits
Do. St. Croix Rum
Holland Geneva, by the pipe.
Gunpowder, Hyson, Young-Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong and Bohea } TEAS.
Batavia Coffee.
Loaf, lump, powdered and brown } SUGARS.
Molasses by the hogshead
Flour by the barrel.
Hibbert's brown Stout by cask or dozen.
Albany Ale by the dozen.
Bottled Cyder.
Best English and American Cheese
Norfolk Hams.
Tobacco by the keg.
Lorrillard's Snuff by the bladder.
Pipes by the Box.
York Soap by the box.
Turkey Figs.
Box Raisins.
Fresh Zante Currants.
Soft-shelled Almonds.
Chocolate by the box.
Sweet Oil in bottles and flasks
Spices of all kinds.
Cordials.
Preserves.
Crockery and Glass Ware.

Newport, Aug. 1, 1806.

FOR SALE, BY
Wm. & H. MOORE,

No. 5, Market-Square,

JAMAICA Spirits
N. E. Rum
French Brandy
Geneva
Molasses } by the hogshead or barrel
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Madeira
Malaga } WINE
Bohea
Souchong
Hyson-skin } TEAS
Brown Sugar per box or barrel
Loaf and powdered Do.
Chocolate per box, dozen or single pound
30 barrels Flour
10 casks excellent Rice
Pimento and Cassia
Indigo and Starch
Coffee per bag, dozen or single pound

☞ Sundry Goods in the Hard-Ware line as usual, cheap for cash or approved Notes.

Newport, July 18, 1806.

FOR SALE, BY
CHARLES C. HOSKINS & CO.

At their STORE, No. 112 & 115, Thames-Street

TWENTY Barrels of superfine and fine Flour.
Half Barrels Do.
7 Tons Hemp.
Russia and Ravens Duck.
Russia Sheeting.
Sheet Lead.
4 and 6 lb. Iron Shot.
Seine and sewing Twine.
Nails; Brads; and Tacks.
Bunting; red, white and blue.
Ship-Chandlery; Crockery and Glass Ware.

Also a general assortment of West-India Goods, Wholesale and Retail.

N. B. Just received and for sale as above, 6 pipes 4th and 2d proof Old Cognac Brandy; boxes Bourdeaux Claret, of two dozen bottles each, of a superior quality.

Newport, April 18, 1806.

NOW Landing, at LONG-WHARF, the Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, from St. Petersburgh, consisting of
90 Tons clean Hemp;
45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.
30 Do. new Sable Do. }
15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches square.
2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.
Russia and Ravens Duck, of the first Quality,
for sale, by
SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN,
For Cash, or unquestionable Notes *only*, at either Bank.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel. Coal by the bushel. *Newport, June* 1806.

FOR SALE,

Just as she returned from a Fishing Voyage,

THE Schooner DOLPHIN, now lying at East-Greenwich, burthen 57 Tons, six years old, well sheathed, and may be fitted for sea with a small expence.—For particulars enquire of *Michael Spink*, at East-Greenwich, or *Earl* and *Allston* at Newport.

Newport, Sept. 26, 1806.

CALL AND SEE.

NATHANIEL SWEET, & Co.

(No. 109, Cheapest-Side, Newport,)

WHO inform their customers and others, that wish to purchase on terms as low, or lower, than ever were sold in this town, that they have just received a good assortment of FALL GOODS, from Boston and New-York, bought with cash.—The smallest favour will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Oct. 24. 1806.

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO

Inform their Friends and the Public, that they have just received a handsome supply of GOODS; *among which are,*

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Extra superfine English blue and black do.
Excellent blue and black and drab Cassimeres
A handsome assortment of summer Waistcoating
Very fine Linens and Long Lawns
Fine 3-4 and 4-4 Shirting Cottons
Men's superfine cotton Hose
Men's black English silk do.
Men's lead-coloured silk Gloves
Parasols and Lutestrings
Umbrelas
Plain and striped cotton Cassimeres
White Jeans
Very fine white Flannels
Extra long white and coloured kid Gloves
Picnic Gloves and Mitts
Silk Sleeves
Fine 1 and 7-8 Diaper
Eight pieces ingrained floor and stair Carpeting
White, buff and pink Barcelona Handkerchiefs
6-4 to 8-4 silk Shawls plaid and damasked
Pink, buff, blue and white Ginghams
Silk and cotton Shambray Muslins
Lenoe, picquet, and laced Muslins
6-4 cambric Dimities
Ladies superfine white and black cotton Hose with clocks
Do. black, slate, white and flesh-coloured silk do.
Tiffany Fans
A few pieces of handsome furniture Dimity
Elegant furniture Chintz of twelve different patterns and colours
White and rich coloured chintz Fringe
White and rich Bed-Lace
Fine diaper Table-Cloths, 5-4 to 12-4
5-4 and 6-4 Diaper, suitable for Do.
Cane and Willow in sheets
White Crapes
Fine India Book-Muslins.

Newport, June 6, 1806.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed administrator on the estate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, merchant, deceased, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby reposed in him, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber Executrix of the late Will and Testament of her late Husband, *Benjamin Mason* of Newport, Physician,, deceased, finding that accounts in his books against a number of persons are still unsettled, again requests all persons who are thus indebted to his estate to make immediate payment, or to give their notes to her for the sums respectively due from them to the said estate.—And she hereby gives notice that all such accounts which shall remain unsettled until after the 21st of September next, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for settlement.

MARGARET MASON, *Exec'x*

Newport, July 25, 1806.

FOR SALE,

A BRICK HOUSE, situated near the Rev. Mr. Tenney's Meeting-House, large enough for a middling Family, with the Garden Lot adjoining, and a Right in an excellent Well of Water near to the House, under which is a deep, dry Cellar.—For terms apply to

WILLIAM ELLERY.

Newport, June 6, 1806.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd
Best London White-Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease Prussian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Letharge White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glass and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry properly prepared.

By sending the Dimension of a House, Room Vessel, &c. &c. their distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of colours for any work at the shortest notice, with directions to use them. *April* 10, 1805

TO BE LET,

And entered immediately,

THE handsome and spacious MANSION-HOUSE, with the appurtenances thereto belonging, late the property of Governor WANTON, deceased, situated in Thames-street.—Apply to

THOMAS WICKHAM.

Newport, Sept 12, 1806.

FLAX-SEED, WANTED

For which the highest Price will be given by

CHRISTOPHER RHODES.

Newport, August 15, 1806.

FOR SALE, BY
MEIN & ROGERS,

No. 77, Thames-street,

Opposite Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House,

THIRTY Hogsheads Jamaica 4th-proof Rum.
20 boxes Havanna brown Sugar.
6 do. white do.
50 empty Geneva cases.
8 quarter-casks sherry Wine of a superior quality.
1000 lbs. excellent old Cheese.
Cognac and Spanish Brandy per pipe.
Holland's Geneva do.
New Rum per hogshead.
New-York Soap per box.
Connecticut mould Candles per do.
Bohea, Souchong and young-hyson Tea, per chest.

Also,—A large and extensive assortment of GROCERIES at retail. Likewise, 4 bales blue Nankeens.

Newport, July 25, 1806.

TO BE LET,

THE Estate in Mary-Street, now occupied by *William Hunter, Esq.* belonging to Mrs. Russell.—For terms apply to

ASHER ROBBINS.

Newport, Oct. 10, 1806.

New Goods.

A LARGE Supply of New GOODS, worthy the attention of the public, just received and for sale, cheap, at both their Stores, by

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.

Newport, Oct. 10, 1806.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO GIRL, 14 years old.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Oct. 10, 1806.

JAMES PERRY

HAS FOR SALE,

At Store, No. 3, on his Wharf,

FRESH Superfine FLOUR, by the barrel.

Also, a constant supply of Christopher and John Dexter's Lime, it being of the best kind made.

☞ Storage to be had as usual, in excellent Stores.

Newport, Sept. 19 1806.

CORK SOLE SHOES.

JOHN M. MANSFIELD,

Respectfully informs the Ladies of Newport, and the public in general,

THAT he has just received a supply of Cork Sole and walking Shoes of the latest fashions; he has also just received a general supply of Shoes of almost every description.—He also informs them, that he receives a regular supply of Shoes every week, from his manufactory in Lynn; Ladies that want any particular kind of Shoes, may have them made to any pattern by leaving directions at his Shoe Store, No. 114, Thames-Street.

N. B. Any person wishing to contract for Shoes by the quantity for the Southern or West-India market, may have them on the shortest notice by applying at the above store, on as good terms as at any shoe store in the United States.—He keeps constantly on hand, Roxbury boot-legs and tops, &c. &c.

Newport, Oct. 17, 1806.

REMOVAL.

JOHN W. DAVIS

Respectfully informs his friends and the public,

THAT he has removed his Shoe-Store to No. 104, Thames Street, a few doors north of his former stand, and directly opposite the Store of *Mr. Christopher Rhodes*, where he has just received from Boston and elsewhere, a large supply of Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoes, Boots, &c. &c. which, with his former stock, now makes his assortment general and extensive. Among them are the following, which he offers for sale, by the dozen or single pair, on as good terms as can be purchased in the State, viz.

Ladies English Kid, square and sharp Toes.
Do. Morocco, with and without heels,
Do. Do. Walking Shoes,
Do. Do. with Cork Soles,
Do. black Velvet, with and without heels,
Misses Kid and Morocco Shoes and Slippers, of different sizes and qualities.
Women's and misses Leather do. do.
Children's of all kinds.
Men's Morocco Pumps, of the first quality.
Do. (customers) calf-skin Shoes of the best kind.
Boys do. do.
Men's and Boys thick do.
Suwarrow and Top Boots of a superior quality.
Half-Leg Draw do.
Thick Sea do.
Low-priced Shoes by the dozen, suitable for shipping.
A handsome assortment of Boot Legs and Tops.
Yellow Morocco Skins, for Boot-Linings.
Goat and Sheep do. for binding.

Also,

An excellent assortment men's fine and coarse Hats, from Seven Dollars to Five Shillings

An assortment of Trunks, of various sizes.

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Orders from Town or Country strictly attended to, and the smallest favors gratefully received.

N. B BOOTS and SHOES, made as usual, to any measure, at the shortest notice.

Newport, Oct. 24, 1806.

BOWEN & ENNIS

Offer for Sale,

At their Store on Stevens's Wharf,

JAMAICA and Windward-Island Rum, by the hogshead or barrel
Molasses by do. do.
Holland Gin by pipe or barrel
Brown Sugar by hogshead barrel or box
Loaf-Sugar
Coffee by the bag
French Brandy by the barrel
Superfine Flour by do.
Philadelphia and Swedes Iron, flat and square bars
Russia and Ravens Duck
Sewing Twine
Rice by the cask
Madeira Wine, by the pipe, half pipe, or quarter-cask
Cabooses, Anchors, Ash Oars, Rosin, Tar and Turpentine
Cedar Shingles
White and black Oak hogshead Staves
1400 Wt. Soal-Leather
1000 bushels Bonavista Salt, and
1700 bushels course Ditto, for Farmers' use
A small assortment of Ship-Chandlery and Groceries at retail, as usual.

Newport, Sept. 26 1806.

NEW GOODS.

For Sale at No. 88, Thames-Street, by

JAMES MUMFORD,

ENGLISH, Spanish and Dutch, black and blue Broadcloths of a superior quality; Cassimeres; Sattinetts for pantaloons; worsted Cord; fancy ditto for vests; Orleans cloths; Coatings; Flannels; Baizes; Serges; Cassinets; Plains, and Forest cloths; Blankets of various widths; Fearnoughts; Ladies cloths for habits; Ladies black and lead coloured worsted Hose; Durants; Bombazets; Calimancoes; Shalloon; Tammies; Russels; Velvets; Ginghams; Dimities; Shambray Muslins; India sheer ditto; Scotch ditto; Leno and Jackonet ditto; fine shirting ditto; Cambricks; Cambrick Dimities white and coloured; India fine cottons; Calicoes; Sarcenet; silk Gloves; silk Hose for Gentlemen and Ladies; Persians; Sattins; a handsome assortment of Ribbons; sewing silk; twist, white and black Laces; cambrick thread; white and coloured ditto; checks; brown Holland; Combs of the latest fashion; cotton in balls; Ladies habit Gloves; &c. &c.

The above Goods are just received from Boston and will be sold as low as at any Store in town.

Newport, Oct. 17. 1806.

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER,

Has for Sale,

TWENTY Pipes excellent GENEVA, from Amsterdam, entitled to debenture.

Newport, Oct. 17, 1806.

NEW STORE.

PETER P. REMINGTON,

No. 125, Thames-Street,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public

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Superfine and common Broadcloths, superfine and common Cassimeres, Sattinets, worsted Cords, fancy ditto for vests, fashionable Calicoes, furniture Chintz, silk and cotton Shambray Muslins, red, yellow and white Flannels, Baizes, Coatings, Plains, Devonshire Kersey, Bombazetts, worsted Hose, black silk ditto, ladies silk ditto, Calimancoes, Durants, Russels, black, olive and drab Velvets, Linens, brown Holland, silk Gloves, habit ditto, Gentlemen's beaver Gloves, Cambric Dimity, black Cambric, white ditto, sheer Muslin, sprig'd ditto, Leno ditto, black and white Millinet, Ribbons, Buttons, Suspenders, Madrass Handkerchiefs, and fine India Cottons.—Likewise a quantity of excellent Gurrahs, remarkably cheap.

Newport, Oct. 17, 1806.

NOTICE.

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THOMAS TILLINGHAST, } *Managers.*
THOMAS HALL. }
BENJAMIN VAUGHN, jun. }

East-Greenwich, Oct. 24. 1806.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogshead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molasses by the hogshead.
500 bushels of Turks-Island Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels of NO. 2 Beef.

Newport, Oct. 6, 1806.